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TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

Democratic Banquet at the Madison Square Garden, New York.

A Large Gathering of the Faithful Around the Tables.

Ex-President Cleveland Makes the Principal Address.

Responding to the Toast "The Campaign of Education."

Democratic Banquet.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Tariff Reform club held a grand banquet to-night in the new concert hall of the Madison Square Garden to celebrate the recent democratic victories. The attendance, not only of banquetters but also of onlookers, was very large, covers for 500 being laid, while the boxes were filled with a brilliant array of people of whom ladies made a prominent part.

It was 7.30 when the banquet began. The boxes at this time were empty, and it was not until all was ready that the ladies began to come in. At the speakers' table, on one side of the chairman, Everett P. Wheeler, sat ex-President Cleveland and J. G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. Among other gentleman at this table were Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, Hon. Carl Schurz, W. L. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, Horace White, Judge Wilson, of Minneapolis, Thos. Johnson and Luzon B. Morris.

At other tables were Henry Villard, Daniel Lamont, Senator Brice of Ohio, W. B. Hornblower and George Hoadley.

At about 8.30 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle and other ladies, entered one of the boxes in the first gallery. Mrs. Cleveland's appearance was the signal for every man at the tables to rise to his feet, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs Mrs. Cleveland was given three cheers, which compliment she acknowledged by rising and bowing. Besides Mrs. Carlisle, the ladies in Mrs. Cleveland's party were Mrs. Perrine of Buffalo, and Mrs. R. W. Chapin.

When the feasting was finished, Chairman Wheeler, in a brief speech, introduced ex-President Cleveland, as the first speaker of the evening. Other addresses were made by James G. Carlisle, Gov. Boies, of Iowa, Gov. Eliot Russell, of Massachusetts, Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, and others. Mr. Cleveland's address was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I suppose I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "The Campaign of Education." Assuming this to be so, I desire before going further to acknowledge the valiant services in this campaign, of the organization whose invitation brings us together to-night. I may be permitted I hope to make this acknowledgement as a citizen interested in all that promises the increased prosperity of the country; and I shall also venture to do so as a democrat who recognizes in the principle for which the campaign has thus far proceeded, a cardinal and vital doctrine of democratic creed. If I thus acknowledge the useful services in a democratic cause, of any who have not claimed long affiliation with my party, I feel that my democratic allegiance is strong enough to survive such an indulgence in fairness and decency. I am, too at all times willing that the democratic party should be enlarged; and as tending in that direction, I am willing to accept and acknowledge in good faith honest help from any quarter when a struggle is pending for the supremacy of democratic principles. Indeed, I have an idea that in the Campaign of Education it was deemed important to appeal to the reason and judgment of the American people to the end that the democratic party should be reinforced as well as that the activity and zeal of those already in our ranks should be stimulated. If this be treason in the sight of those who, clothed in democratic uniform, would be glad to stand at the entrance of our camp and drive back recruits, I cannot help it. I have come here to-night, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous accessions we have received in aid of democratic endeavor and to give credit wherever it is due for the work of conversion.

The grand and ultimate object of the campaign of education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In aid of this purpose, and, of course, subordinate and accessory to its accomplishment, it became necessary first of all to arouse the democratic organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a democratic principle in the advocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

Let it be here confessed that we as a party had, in these latter days, been tempted by the successes our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoided too much the honest insistence upon definite and clearly defined principle and fundamental democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest men in the party could but ill conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but the timid, the heedless and those who, though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, constantly rendered ineffective all attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of democratic creed.

If these things are confessed, let it also be conceded that when the time came and the cries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief a genuine democratic remedy was proposed, the party easily recognized its duty and gave proof of its unconquerable democratic instincts. As soon as the campaign of education was inaugurated, the party was quickly marshaled as of the olden time, aggressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of discouragement or defeat. Day by day and hour by hour expediency and time serving were thrown to the winds. Traitors were silenced, camp followers fell away or joined the scurvy band of floaters, while the sturdy democratic host confidently pressed on bearing aloft the banner of tariff reform. If any have wondered in the past at the tenacity and indestructibility of our party their wonder should cease when in the light of the last three years, it is seen how gloriously it springs to the front at the call of its duty to the people and in obedience to the summons of party loyalty and obligation.

Thus the education of the campaign meant, as related to the democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the propagandism of democratic doctrine.

The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable to attack and no end which was not within their reach. In a sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the counsels of the republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

I am afraid, however, that if this task may be considered a step in the campaign of education, the word education, as applied to those who were to be affected, must be construed as meaning the instillation of such fear and terror in the minds of unregenerate men as leads them to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. No one who remembers the hilarity with which the leaders of the republican party greeted the message of tariff reform, and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush the issue presented, can fail to see how useful a lesson has been taught them in our campaign of education.

Within twenty-four hours after the submission to congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry senators and representatives belonging to the republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

If it be true that a senator from Nebraska said "it is a big card for the republicans," this big card cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his state to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a democratic governor-elect.

If the junior senator from New York declared that his party would carry this state by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come, when, in a few days, a democratic colleague is placed by his side.

If a senator from Maine declared "it is a good enough platform for the republicans—we want nothing better," how is it that he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning of the word reciprocity?

If a New Hampshire senator believed that "the republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country," the trouble his state is giving him to-day must lead him to suspect there is a mistake somewhere.

If a senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see us "show our hand" he cannot fail to be convinced, when he soon gives place to a real, good, sound democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to see.

If the present speaker of the house sarcastically said "it only shows what fools all the other presidents have been" he may well be excused, since he has lately so thoroughly learned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the speaker's chair.

If the representative from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said "if the democratic party had hired Burchard to write a stump speech it could not have suited us better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retirement from public life have suggested a modification of his judgment.

As our campaign has proceeded, other unusual symptoms have been apparent among those prominent in directing the opposition. Some of them have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobedient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and weather-wise navigator has clambered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, prepared to climb aboard again, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party hulk of bourbon republicanism is still afloat, but damaged and badly leaking. On board, some are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many, mutinous and discontented, short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are heard on every side. If, from this turbulence, there shall emerge any who, actually pricked in conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I cannot, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, having, in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, become so excited by his incorrigibility that he gave him a thorough drubbing, afterwards explained and justified his course by declaring that he believed he had "walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul."

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that before their present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with us, the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed; and we may here only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satisfaction, even in the remembrance of temporary defeat, is evidenced by the fact that among those who ought to rejoice in success there is quite a general sentiment that "the least said of it the better."

I have spoken of the campaign of education as it has affected the two great party organizations. It remains to mention another and a more important and gratifying feature of its progress. I refer to the manner in which access has been gained to the plain people of the land and the submission to their reason and judgment of the objects and purposes for which the campaign was undertaken.

The democratic party is willing to trust the ordinary intelligence of our people for an understanding of its principles. It does not seat itself above the common feelings and sympathies of humanity, and in an arrogant assumption of superior learning formulate political doctrines suited only to those favored with advanced educational opportunities. It recognized the fact at the outset of the campaign of education that it was not the ignorance of the people which had led them to submit to the evils of bad government, but that it was partly owing to the busy activity of their occupations, and the consequent neglect of political subjects and partly to the rigidity of their party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party leadership. Having once settled upon their political affiliations they had been wont to turn from a watchfulness of public affairs to the daily routine of their labor with much virtuous satisfaction in the reflection that they were not politicians.

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in persuading them to hear us; to examine the theories of party organizations and the ends to which they lead; to recall the promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have been redeemed; and to counsel with us as to the means by which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that made by the democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and a lying demagogic cry of British gold; not by fraudulent pictures of the ruin of American industries if the justice of governmental favoritism was questioned; not by a false presentation of the impoverishment and distress of our laboring men which would follow their independent political thought and action; not by a disgraceful proposition for the purchase of their suffrages; and not by the cruel intimidation, by selfish employers, of those dependent on them for the wages of their toil.

We have been content to rely upon intelligence and thoughtfulness of the people for the success of our cause. We have solicited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examination we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of tariff reform literature, by the effective and conscientious arguments of a well informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

These are the weapons we have used in our Campaign of Education. It is a cause of congratulation to-night that our work has been done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labors? This happy assemblage called together "to celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of tariff reform" tells the story of our success.

We will rejoice to-night, not only in our success and the manner of its achievement, but as American citizens we will especially rejoice in the proof which our victory affords of the intelligence, the integrity, and the patriotism of our fellow countrymen. We have again learned that when roused to thought and action they can be trusted rightly to determine any questions involving their interests and the welfare of their country.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and have grown desperate. Human selfishness is not easily overcome and the hope of private gain at the expense of the masses of our people is not yet abandoned. It would be shameful, and a pitiable disgrace, if by over-confidence, we should lose the ground we have gained, or if we should fail to push further our advantage. The result of labor thus far is, indeed, "a grand tribute to the judgment of the American people." In full faith in this judgment our work should continue upon the lines thus far followed until the enemies of tariff reform are driven from their last intrenchment. As the people have trusted us, above all things, be true to them. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land where it has not been seen, and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people, and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

In the years to come, when we look back with patriotic satisfaction upon our participation in the glorious struggle for tariff reform and recall its happy termination, it will delight us to remember every incident of discouragement as well as of triumph in the people's cause. Then, when we are asked to speak of our proudest political endeavor and to give the best illustration of American intelligence and to pay the highest tribute to the judgment of the American people, we will rehearse the history and the grand result of "The Campaign of Education."

BENT ON CONTENTION.

Congress Will Take up the Election Bill After the Holidays.

Democrats Will Make a Strong Fight Against Cloture.

The President Issues His Exposition Proclamation.

All Nations of the World Invited to Participate.

Cloture in the Senate.

DENVER, December 24.—A Washington special says: The democrats give every evidence of intention to make the best fight of which they are capable against the rule for closure of debate which was introduced in the senate by Aldrich at the last hour yesterday afternoon. The subject came up informally this morning, when Morgan, speaking for the democratic side, inveighed bitterly against the bill. He declared its purpose to be as much to cut off debate on the financial question as upon the election bill, and referred to the prospective effort to secure the free coinage of silver, which would, he said, relieve the country from depression and thraldom.

The discussion on the subject was interrupted by taking up the election bill, but enough was done to show the determination of the democrats to oppose it to the uttermost. The chances are that this fight will not be taken up in earnest until after the holidays. Many people will watch it with interest, as it covers even broader ground than the election or financial bill, covering both these and other measures of the session as well as involving parliamentary practice. It will certainly be opposed by some republicans, as there are many who, whatever they may think of the election bill, do not endorse any direct method of reaching it. They say it would be just as easy to pass the election bill as it will be to adopt a new rule, and they fail to see the wisdom of making two efforts where one would answer all purposes.

The programme of those favorable to the new rule will be to select a time for taking a vote and attempt by a sort of coup de main to put it through by arbitrarily cutting off debate and putting the question. As this is contrary to the present rules, it is a delicate matter, and Vice-President Morton and President (protem) Ingalls have both declared they would not allow themselves to be used for this purpose, and it will be necessary to call some one else to the chair for the purpose. The republicans are casting about for the proper man for that work, but have not decided upon anyone. There is a possibility that Frye may be selected.

The Exposition Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

By the president of the United States of America; a proclamation:

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian exposition, and that a sum not less than $10,000,000 to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section ten of an act entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, approved April 25, 1890."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year, and in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is prominent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifteenth.

[SEAL] BENJAMIN HARRISON,

By the president,

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secy. of State.

Railroads Will Help the Fair.

CHICAGO, December 24.—A meeting of the general managers of the western roads centering in Chicago was held at the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to-day to devise plans for the conveyance of passengers and freight during the World's fair, and to agree upon schedules. After a full discussion of the matter, it was decided to take no definite action at this time, but to appoint General Manager Benjamin Thomas, of the Western Indiana road, a committee of one to confer with Director General Davis, Traffic Manager Jacobs and other World's fair authorities to learn their views and suggestions in the matter. It was given out at the meeting that the railroads are willing to act in harmony with the World's fair people in the matter of transportation and schedules.

A Famous Suit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 24.—The famous case of Annie G. Barteau, of Geneva, Switzerland, against Wm. T. Barteau, of St. Paul, on the charge of securing a divorce and $300,000 worth of real estate in St. Paul and Appleton, Wisconsin, by fraud, has come to an end in the supreme court of Minnesota. Judge Mitchell filed a decision in favor of the defendant. Ten years ago the parties to the suit were married at Appleton, Wis. Shortly afterward they moved to St. Paul and the husband put $3,000 into a general commission business and lost it. The wife then sold an interest in her mill for $4,000, and through the husband placed it in St. Paul real estate, which by careful handling netted a fortune of over $200,000. With a portion of this money Mrs. Barteau took an extended trip to Europe, remaining there two years. While there Mr. Barteau secured a divorce and married Miss Mary Bailey, of St. Paul, deeding to her all his property.

About this time Mrs. Barteau returned from Europe and charged that she had been divorced and beaten out of her property through fraud. She instituted a suit in the district court, charging Barteau and Miss Bailey with conspiracy to deprive her of her marital rights and her money. It was shown that she had signed away her property rights under a misapprehension. The divorce was obtained on the ground of desertion. The aroma of the fraud about the whole proceeding was so distinct that Judge Kelly in the district bench ordered her property restored to her. The case was appealed to the supreme court, where Judge Mitchell rendered a decision in favor of Barteau, confirming his title to the real estate.

The Illinois Senatorship.

CHICAGO, December 24.—Chairman Jones, of the republican state central committee, gave out to-night that the right of five democratic state senators-elect to sit in the legislature would be contested. This is the latest maneuver for the senatorship from Illinois. The notices were withheld until the last moment allowed by law, the motive for the delay being, it is understood, to avoid stirring up the democrats to possible reprisals. The state senators upon whom notice was served are Noonan of the First district, Caldwell of the Thirty-ninth, Arnold of the Fifteenth, Dawkins of the Seventeenth and Coppinger of the Forty-first. General Michael, charged with bribing voters with money and promises of offices in the organization of the general assembly, are the main grounds set forth in the contests, except as to Dawkins, who is alleged to be ineligible because of foreign birth. With the contest against Merritt, of Springfield, there is now a controversy raised over an even half dozen democratic senators and a pair of republicans. The legislature is almost evenly divided between democrats and republicans on joint ballot, with the Farmers' alliance men apparently holding the balance of power. The avowed candidates so far are General John M. Palmer, democrat, and Charles B. Farwell, republican, who is the present incumbent. The struggle promises to be fully as fierce and sensational as the memorable one in which the late General John A. Logan defeated William R. Morrison, now a member of the inter-state commerce commission.

War on the Strikers.

GLASGOW, December 24.—An important meeting of the directors of the North British Railway company has been held. After the meeting adjourned it was announced that the company had determined to prosecute the strikers to the fullest extent of the law. No trouble or expense, it is added, will be spared by the company in its efforts to obtain redress for what is classed as an unwarranted interference with its business. The North British directors have also resolved to completely close their railroad lines rather than yield to the strikers' demands.

The strikers have been considerably enraged by the announcement made to-day that the railroad officials refuse to pay the strikers any portion of the wages which may now be due to them. This action, according to the railroad officials, is taken upon legal advice, pending a decision from the courts as to the validity of the contracts existing between the company and its employes. This step is generally claimed as being a most arbitrary proceeding upon the part of the railroad authorities, and is also said to be probably an illegal one. In any case the step taken greatly increased public sympathy for the strikers. It is also thought that this action on the part of the railroad company may excite the strikers to deeds of violence.

The Northeastern Railroad company's board of directors has also held a meeting. It is understood that these directors are trying to arrange for a conference between themselves and a committee representing the strikers, in the hope that some understanding may be arrived at between them by which the strike can be terminated so far as the Northeastern road is concerned.

The Kilkenny Election.

KILKENNY, December 23.—In spite of the excitement caused during the past week by the political struggle which has been taking place in this parliamentary district, and although the actual result of the battle fought between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites was practically in doubt up to the hour of noon, there was little or no excitement in the streets of Kilkenny this morning. Peace and quiet, outwardly at least, seemed to reign on all sides, the streets being the quietest portion of the town. Opposite and about the court house crowds are gathered. Messrs. Parnell, Harrington, Redmond, Scully, Hennessy and Healy were inside the court house at an early hour, awaiting with varying emotions the actual announcement of the result.

Though the Parnellites claimed up to the last moment that victory was hovering over their banners, the defeat of their candidate was virtually admitted long before the close of the polls yesterday. In view of the almost vital importance to both sides of the political contest just decided, it is claimed that both parties deserve great credit for the fact that no collision took place between their followers, and that the last day of the campaign, at least, was conspicuous for the almost entire absence of the personal abuse which has recently been exchanged by broad sides between the followers and opponents of Mr. Parnell.

During the morning, as has been the custom, the polls closed, the doors of the "counting-room" in the court house was strictly guarded by police, but there was no attempt to create any disturbance. Shortly before noon Mr. Davitt came out from the court house and told the Associated Press correspondent that he (the correspondent) could accept it as a fact that Mr. Hennessy's majority would be about 1200 and that the Parnellites had suffered a hopeless, crushing defeat.

KILKENNY, December 23.—A revision of the count shows that the vote cast for Mr. Hennessy should be 2257, instead of 2502, as at first announced.

It is announced here that Dr. Tanner is bringing suit against Mr. Parnell for libel sustained in speeches made by the latter during the course of the late political campaign.

The leading members of the Parnellite party in this section, after the announcement of the defeat of Mr. Vincent Scully had been made, were to be seen dolefully parading the court house. They had claimed that he had at least a majority of 1000, and when the actual figures were given to the public it was seen that the anti Parnellite candidate was not far out in his estimate.

As a matter of fact the Parnellites were not so discouraged as they might be expected to be, for it is admitted that it was really a victory for the priests, and that had they not adopted the tactics they did, the result of the election might have been different.

Satisfaction at the Vatican.

ROME, December 24.—It is announced on good authority that the victory of Sir John Pope Hennessy over Mr. Vincent Scully at the election last Monday in North Kilkenny was undoubtedly welcome at the Vatican. It is also understood that the pope approved of the attitude assumed by the Irish bishops and priests. The pope, however, it is added, will not interfere in Irish politics, having decided to maintain his usual attitude of reserve so far as Irish affairs are concerned.

Davitt on the Priests' Part.

DUBLIN, December 24.—At a meeting of the McCarthy committee, held here to-day, Mr. Michael Davitt denied that the priests had used intimidation during the campaign or while the votes were being polled in North Kilkenny. He described Mr. Parnell as being the descendant of a "common Cromwellian soldier" who was "now attempting to destroy Ireland."

Mr. Healy said that the league funds in Ireland were overdrawn to the extent of £2000, as the bulk of the money credited to the league was locked up in Paris. Mr. Healy added that a compromise arrangement between Mr. Parnell and his opponents was out of the question, and that the latter would fight to beat Mr. Parnell on every platform.

A Parnell Demonstration.

DUBLIN, December 24.—At midnight last night a wildly enthusiastic and cheering crowd of Parnell's admirers unharnessed a horse from the brake which was to convey the Irish leader from the railway station to the National club, and dragged his vehicle to that building, where he made a speech to the assembled crowd. During the course of his remarks Mr. Parnell said that he was unjustly blamed for refusing to leave Ireland to the mercy, not, he said, of Gladstone, but the rag-tag, bob-tail English liberals. It would be infamous and contemptible upon his part, he added, if he held back any light he could throw on certain subjects, but, he said in conclusion, his justification would come very soon.

Parnell's Intentions.

DUBLIN, December 24.—Mr. Parnell said to-day that he would go from here to Paris to extend his congratulations to Mr. O'Brien on the success of the latter's mission to America. In regard to himself he said that he would not recede one inch from his position. On his return from France he proposes to resume his campaign, beginning at Limerick.

The Farmers' Choice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December 22.—The New England Homestead and Farm and Home have ascertained the choice of most of the farmers of the country for presidential candidates for 1892. The two leading candidates of both parties stand as follows:

	Blaine	Harrison
New England	11,677	10,924
Middle States	15,747	9,949
Central States	6,165	517
Western States	3,419	2,064
The Northwest	488	476
Pacific Coast	253	233
The South	2,570	1,760
Total	39,209	31,0[illegible]3

	Cleveland.	Hill.
New England	23,529	3,484
Middle States	22,548	9,028
Central States	12,982	1,899
Western States	4,890	1,355
The Northwest	2,365	411
Pacific Coast	755	215
The South	4,758	726
Total	71,737	17,118

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BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Harrison Believes in Fighting to Protect the Seals.

He Will Ask Sanction of Congress to a Determined Course.

The British Proposal for Arbitration Will be Rejected.

A Hope of Diplomatic Settlement With [illegible] End.

Behring Sea Controversy.

NEW YORK, December 20.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says President Harrison expects to accompany his transmission to congress of the further papers relating to the Behring sea controversy with a special message of some length. In this message he will express his views respecting the rights and claims of the United States connected with the seal fishery, the comparative merits of the conduct and position of the two governments since the first seizures in 1886, and the duty of congress in the present position of the question. The message will be framed with special reference to the now pending proposal of the British government for an arbitration, which proposal it is intended to reject before any communication is made to congress. The rejection of the proposal will effect a practical if not complete suspension of diplomatic efforts for a settlement, there being no expectation that either government will bring forward any offer for a renewal of negotiations after the impending rejection of the British tender of arbitration has been notified by Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The personal bitterness between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury that has arisen out of the course of the negotiations is perceived here to constitute a material objection to a continuance of efforts toward a settlement, especially after the diplomatic relations between the two governments shall have been further strained by the energetic manner in which Mr. Blaine is preparing to show up the hollowness and unfairness of the British arbitration project. It is because of the seeming hopelessness of the prospect of a settlement by peaceful means and of the necessity of a most instantly resolving upon a new course of conduct for the United States that the president has determined to lay the matter before congress and to apply for legislative assistance in shaping and enforcing the policy of the immediate future.

The pending British proposal is to refer to the determination of a friendly and impartial arbitration of the question, whether the seizures of British sealing vessels by the United States in 1886-87-88 were or were not lawful seizures. To this form of the proposed submission of the case to arbitration the president strenuously objects, and he never will agree to it unless congress shall assume the responsibility in some degree of yielding adherence to it. The grounds of the president's objections are various, as he will explain to congress.

The principal ground, however, is that a form of submission would preclude the arbitrator from giving effect in his decision, otherwise than by agreement, to those duties of comity and good neighborhood which, as the president contends, are owed by Great Britain to the United States in respect to the seal fisheries of Behring sea. Those duties, as the president conceives them, arise partly out of the natural and partly out of the historical circumstances and conditions of the case, and he will neither ask nor accept the award of an arbitrator upon the controversy unless Great Britain distinctly agrees in the articles of submission that the legality of the seizures shall depend—so far as in reason and justice it ought to depend—upon a consideration of those circumstances and conditions.

What the president holds to be the natural circumstances that properly affect the question of the legality of the seizures, are: First, the logical impossibility of carrying on any known method of marine sealing without a rapid extinction of the seals by the unavoidable killing of so great a proportion of females, and second, the invariable and total destruction of every sealing industry that has hitherto been subjected to the methods of marine sealers.

For nine years prior to the cession of Alaska to the United States foreign governments and subjects, so the president will remind congress, respected the right of Russia to control and monopolize the seal fishery of Behring sea. The cession of Alaska divided the rookeries, Russia retaining a part and the United States obtaining the rest, but the president will hold to congress that this partition left other powers and people in exactly the same relation to the seal fisheries as before.

The non-disturbance of the protective right assumed by this country over the Behring sea seal fishery for nearly twenty years after the cession of Alaska is greatly relied upon by the president to establish the right of the United States, and he will not agree to an arbitration that does not permit a right to be directly given to this acquiescence in American jurisdiction.

The president will give congress distinctly to understand that in the present state of the matter he perceives neither authority nor reason to abstain next season from a literal enforcement of the provisions of law for the protection of the seal in Alaska and the waters thereof. He will ask congress for a liberal appropriation to meet the expense of fitting out chartered vessels to serve as revenue vessels in sufficient number and character to capture and dispose of the numerous marauding vessels expected to enter Behring sea next June and July.

He will not refer to measures of defense against any steps that Great Britain may possibly take for the protection of Canadian sealers from our revenue vessels. He does not wish to appear to anticipate such counteraction by England nor by Germany in the event of German vessels taking part in the marine sealing of next season as heretofore reported. If congress grants an appropriation for the enforcement of the sealing law in Behring sea, the president will accept such action as a pledge of resistance to the uttermost, if Lord Salisbury should so far force the issue. If no appropriation is granted, or if the debate shows a controlling opposition to proceeding to war upon the seal question, the revenue vessels will be instructed simply to warn foreign sealing vessels next season, but not to lay hands upon them, and in that case the president will feel it incumbent upon him to facilitate the resumption of negotiations for the purpose of ascertaining the best terms of settlement that can be extorted from the British for a termination of the controversy. Personally, he prefers to believe in fighting the matter to an end next season, but the gravity of the possible consequence forbids him to commit the government to an irrevocable course without first obtaining the opinion and sanction of congress.

Will Show Their Hands.

CHICAGO, December 20.—A special dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: Confidential advices from Washington strongly confirm the press assurances that significantly point to a crisis next season in the fur seal controversy. After the rejection by President Harrison of the latest British proposal of arbitration, the imperial government will suspend further efforts toward a settlement of the dispute. By May next a strong force of war vessels will be assembled at Esquimault and vessels will be sent into Behring sea with instructions to protect from seizure or removal British vessels engaged in sealing at a distance greater than three miles from the sea line and coast of Alaska.

This will not prevent single captures being made by revenue vessels, but the first encounter between an American and a British cruiser will open the way to a final settlement on the lines that President Harrison seems about to lay down. The official tone here is firm, tranquil and confident. The authorities look for no trouble or molestation of Canadian sealing vessels next summer. A prosperous season is expected by the sealers according to advices from Victoria.

Reagan's Amendment

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senator Reagan to-day offered in the senate an amendment to the financial bill agreed upon yesterday by the finance committee, the effect of which is to substitute for the first section of the bill a free coinage section, and to amend the remaining sections of the bill to correspond in purpose by striking out a reference to silver purchases. The proposition looking to an international conference on the subject of silver coinage is allowed to remain untouched, although Mr. Reagan says he does not believe that it will amount to anything.

Fifty-First Congress

SENATE

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Pettigrew introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians on reservations. Referred.

A dozen private pension bills were called up and passed.

Moody, from the committee on Indian depredations claims, reported the house bill for the adjudication of claims arising from Indian depredations. Calendar.

Sawyer asked unanimous consent for the fixing of an early day in January for the consideration of the Postal telegraph bill.

Wolcott objected.

Ingalls at his own request was granted two weeks' leave of absence.

Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the president to take action to obtain from the German government a supply of the remedy discovered by Dr. Koch and the formula for the manufacture of the same. Laid over.

The morning hour having expired, the presiding officer laid before the senate the election bill.

Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill (and before it should be concluded, if its debate was to be protracted to any great extent) he would ask the senate to take up the pure food bill, which was demanded by the farmers from one end of the country to the other.

Edmunds demanded the regular order, and the floor was taken by Spooner in a speech in advocacy of the bill.

Spooner spoke for over two hours, and his speech was listened to with marked interest by both sides of the chamber.

Ingalls affirmed it as his understanding and belief as the conviction of the great mass of the people of the country that the constitutional convention of Mississippi had been assembled for the avowed purpose of disfranchising a majority of its citizens, who were also citizens of the United States. It had been assembled for the express purpose of nullifying and defeating and overthrowing the amendments to the constitution of the United States, by agreeing to which the state of Mississippi had secured its readmission into the union.

Higgins obtained the floor. The conference report of the bill for a public building at Kansas City was presented and agreed to. The senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Milliken of Maine presented a number of conference reports on public building bills.

In the morning hour a bill was passed to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the Bay of New York, between the towns of Middletown and New Africa.

A motion to adjourn made by Stone of Kentucky was lost, yeas 46, nays 106.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Burrows in the chair) upon the urgent deficiency bill, with senate amendments.

Henderson moved concurrence in the senate amendments with an exception. This exception was the amendment providing for the payment of senate session employees, including the clerks of the senators. The committee on appropriations recommended a concurrence in the amendments with an amendment striking out the appropriation for the senators' clerks, which virtually made them annual employees. At the last session the senators had endeavored in an appropriation bill to secure a provision making the position of senator's clerk an annual one. The house had resisted this and the resistance had been successful. It was now proposed to do indirectly what could not be done directly.

After a long debate the motion of Henderson was agreed to, the committee arose, the bill was returned to the senate for action and the house adjourned.

The Eyraud Murder Trial.

PARIS, December 20.—The trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard, for the murder of Notary Gouffe, was continued in the assize court this morning. Public interest increases as the case draws to a close and the crowd of spectators at to-day's session was the largest since the trial began. The physical and mental strain imposed by the trial is beginning to tell upon the prisoners. Both of them to-day plainly showed evidences of the fatigue and anxiety to which they have been subjected. Mlle Bompard was especially nervous and excited.

The proceedings were opened by the public prosecutor, who summed up the case in behalf of the government. He began by promising to confine himself to the murder and robbery of M. Gouffe. He begged the jury to follow him closely and to dismiss from their minds all the evidence that had been presented regarding hypnotism. He said he would make every effort to uphold justice against those theories, the suggestion of which, he declared, constituted a menace to society. He denounced the theories of the national school of hypnotizers. Regarding Mlle. Bompard, the public prosecutor said that the woman's intellect was not weak, but was depraved. Both prisoners were equally guilty. The evidence showed that everything in the room in which the crime was committed had been prepared for the hanging of Gouffe, and it was idle to assert the contrary. The murder of the notary would have been impossible unless the man had been taken unawares. It was the jury's duty to reject the story of the woman, who was as culpable as her companion, who frankly avowed his guilt. It was the woman's girdle that strangled the victim to death; it was the woman who delivered Gouffe into the hands of her lover, who waited for a favorable moment to draw the cord with which Gouffe was strangled. He demanded that the extreme sentence of the law be imposed upon Eyraud. He did not ask for indulgence in the case of Mlle. Bompard, but the jury must consider her age, her defective education and her condition of life and decide whether there were extenuating circumstances in the part she had taken in the crime.

Upon the conclusion of the counsel's address the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of an hour and fifty minutes they returned and announced the result of their deliberations. The verdict was that the prisoners were guilty, but extenuating circumstances were found in the case of the woman.

No protest against the verdict was made by either of the prisoners or their counsel, and after a short deliberation on the part of the judges, sentence was pronounced. The court condemned Eyraud to die by the guillotine, and sentenced Gabrielle Bompard to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor. The woman, upon hearing her sentence, appeared to be utterly overcome, and fell back into the arms of her doctor. Eyraud showed not the slightest sign of emotion.

While being conducted to his cell, Eyraud incessantly muttered: "Condemned to death as I expected." Eyraud refused to take his dinner. He expressed the hope to his keepers that he would be granted a reprieve. Mlle. Bompard also is in the hope that her sentence will be shortened.

The Rube Burrows Reward.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 20.—A partial payment and settlement of the rewards offered for the dead train robber, Rube Burrows, will be made to-day. J. D. Carter, the man who killed Burrows, met the officers of the Southern Express company in this city to arrange a settlement of the rewards. The amount offered by the express company and three railroad companies jointly, was $2500. Of this amount Carter was paid $[illegible], and the express company will consult John McDuffie, who assisted in the capture of Burrows, before they pay the balance. The United States government reward of $1000 and the various state rewards, have not been paid. J. D. Carter, who killed Burrows, is a cripple for life from the effects of the wound he received during the fight. His left arm is paralyzed.

Murder by Strikers.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—At Coalburg mines, Birmingham, Ala., yesterday, a number of the striking miners signed an agreement to quit the Mine Workers' union and return to work. Last night a party of them were engaged in cleaning out the opening of a slope, when they were fired on by parties in ambush. Later, Jim Gavin, a striker, was arrested and jailed, charged with shooting. Written notices were found posted about the Hamburg mines warning all strikers not to return to work under penalty of death. The notices were ornamented with the skull and cross bones. The company have officers guarding the men who returned to work.

Rock Island's New Service.

CHICAGO, December 20.—The Rock Island and Pacific road will open its new line from Omaha to Beatrice, Neb., on January 1st. On that date it will inaugurate a new fast passenger service from Chicago to Denver. It will be furnished with Pullman cars, but especially for that run, and the trip is to be made four hours quicker than by way of Kansas City. The train will leave here at 10:30 a.m. and will arrive in Denver at the same time as before, 7 a.m. of the second day.

A Strange Revenge.

LITCHFIELD, Neb., December 20.—A stranger died of mountain fever in Mason City and his body was shipped here. Nobody claimed it, and the authorities refused to bury the body, insisting that the agent should send it back to Mason City. The body's in the depot and in such a state that the agent has been warned to vacate. The agent is said to be in the bottom of the trouble.

Quick Work.

ANTIGO, Wis., December 20.—Walter Mosher has pleaded guilty to shooting and killing his brother-in-law, Pat Anthony, and within forty-eight hours after the crime was committed was on his way to the penitentiary to spend the remainder of his natural life.

THE INDIAN CRISIS.

General Miles' Forces Closing In on the Hostile Sioux.

The Band in Bad Lands Falling Back [illegible].

Friendly Indians Assisting in the Work of Capture.

Parnell Again Taking an Active Part in Kilkenny.

Gathering in the Hostiles.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 20.—The Journal's Rapid City, S. D., special says: General Miles has received advices from General Brooke that 500 friendly Indians left Pine Ridge yesterday to attempt to bring in the hostiles. Dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel Drum at Fort Yates announce that the Indians there are quiet. Thirty-nine of Sitting Bull's Indians who left the agency on Monday have sent in word that they will return. General Carr has thrown out a cavalry force to intercept the band now reported moving across the reservation to the Bad Lands. If the Indians try to avoid them they will be pursued and arrested.

General Miles says that no advance could be made until the result of the Pine Ridge embassy is known. Big Foot and Hump have surrendered and returned to the agency. No Indians except the band mentioned are now going to the hostiles and the cordon is constantly tightening.

General Miles discredits the report of a large band of Indians in the vicinity of Camp Crook on the Little Missouri river.

No further engagement is reported from the lower ranches. The government herd has been located on Alkali creek and a force of twenty men leave here to-day to round it up.

Two companies of the Seventeenth infantry from Fort Russell are expected here this afternoon and will at once follow forty Cheyenne Indian scouts from Pine Ridge who started for the Cheyenne this morning. The available force along the Cheyenne under General Carr is about 1500.

Was It Lime or Mud?

DUBLIN, December 20.—The Freeman's Journal says: The priests who were present at the Castle Comer meeting, at which Mr. Parnell was assaulted, say it was mud, not lime, that was thrown into Mr. Parnell's eyes, and asks, "How do they know that?"

"It is not creditable," says the Journal, "for them to be mixed up in outrages of this kind, but since it is notorious that they were connected with the affair they ought either to have examined the stuff taken from Mr. Parnell's eyes or to have respected the declaration of his doctors as to what the substance was."

Drs. Hackett and Fitzgerald, Mr. Parnell's physicians, have issued a formal statement declaring that the substance thrown into Mr. Parnell's eyes was lime, and that the danger of permanent injury to his sight is not yet over.

LONDON, December 20.—The Kilkenny correspondent of the Daily News says: "I had obtained information from Mr. Parnell's doctor, who denounced the injury to Parnell's eyes as cowardly. It turns out, however, that the danger was ridiculously exaggerated. Mr. Parnell would have done equally as well without his bandage. The whole thing is a sham to make believe."

Parnell on the Stump.

KILKENNY, December 20.—Mr. Parnell, despite the injury to his eyes, continues to take an active part in the campaign of Mr. Vincent Scully. To-day he delivered an address from the window of the hotel at which he is stopping in this place. At the opening of his address, he referred to his treatment by the McCarthyites at Castle Comer, and denied the statement of his opponents that it was flour that was thrown in his face and eyes at that place. He was very positive in his assertion that lime and [illegible] were the substances thrown at him.

Mr. Parnell then devoted himself to explaining the political situation. He declared that he would allow no combination, however powerful, to drive him from his duty to Ireland. He would not accede to English dictation. Referring to Mr. McCarthy, he ridiculed him as a leader who did not have an ounce of steel in his whole body. The question for the Irish people, he said, is whether they should take their politics from England or Ireland.

If Parnell is Beaten.

NEW YORK, December 20.—"If Parnell is beaten by a large majority at Kilkenny," said Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the course of an interview with a reporter, "I cannot think that he will be unpatriotic enough to continue a struggle which, while it cannot restore to him the leadership, will ruin the Irish cause. I have compared the cablegrams from many different quarters and have read Parnell's speeches carefully, and I gather from all these that he's going to be beaten next Monday by a large majority. In the event of his defeat I shall look with the greatest hope to the negotiations between Parnell and O'Brien."

Priests Take the Field.

KILKENNY, December 20.—Mr. Parnell will address a mass meeting of his supporters to be held here to-day. The McCarthyites are concentrating their efforts upon a canvass for votes. A further contingent of priests have taken the field and are making strenuous efforts to secure the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy, the anti-Parnellite candidate for parliament.

Effect of the Koch Lymph.

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BERLIN, December 20.—The number of the American doctors who have been waiting here trying to get some of the Koch lymph is fast becoming diminished. Several of them succeeded in procuring small supplies for use in their practice before Professor Koch issued his prohibition, limiting the supply of lymph to hospitals or medical colleges. The majority have returned without lymph, but weighted with experience, acquired in studying cases.

During the present week Professor Gerhardt ceased his exhibition of cases to foreign physicians, excepting some Americans. Professor Gerhardt has now treated 75 persons, giving two milligrams of the lymph as the first dose, and in some instances only one. Four of his patients, who were suffering from advanced phthisis, died; thirty left the hospital much improved; twenty-four remained and are progressing favorably. Professor Gerhardt expressed increasing satisfaction with the results of the remedy, and especially in tuberculosis of the larynx, where the chances of recovery are better than in pulmonary phthisis. He confirms Professor Koch's experience, that the remedy is most useful in the initial stage of disease.

Wm. Degan, who came to Berlin in charge of Dr. Wm. A. [illegible], a New York physician, and whose case has acquired prominence from his being the first American to visit Berlin for treatment, received the first injection on Monday. He is under the treatment of Prof. Ewald. The first dose was only one-half milligram, Prof. Ewald fearing to use any more on account of the weak condition of the patient. A slight reaction set in eight hours afterwards. The patient's temperature arose gradually until it reached 100, and then it declined and in six hours became normal. Large doses have been injected since. Degan's cough is easier. There are symptoms of an amelioration of his condition. Prof. Ewald exhibited Degan to a large number of foreign physicians as a typical case of the temporary improvement resulting from the treatment, though he expressed doubt as to his ultimate cure, considering his condition.

Prince William, of Nassau, the heir to the throne of Luxemburg, and the richest among European princes after the czarowitch, has been a constant visitor of Emperor Frederick's circles during his stay here and has dined twice this week with Empress Frederick and Princess Margarite, all of which is looked upon as a preliminary to the announcement of his betrothal to the princess. Prince William has a good private personal record, and is steady and accomplished, and liked by the kaiser, and the marriage will be a step toward the ultimate absorption of Luxemburg by Germany.

Though the confinement of the empress was premature, she is recovering rapidly. The condition of the child is satisfactory. The rumors that the emperor is financially embarrassed through the expenses incurred on his journeys to the European courts, have met with a prompt denial from the court officials. The report was linked with a statement that the civil list of the emperor was about to be increased in order to meet the costs of the journeys. The emperor holds that the list is not sufficient to meet the expenses attendant upon the development of the imperial position, but in the meantime he has no intention to demand any increase of his allowance. He has promised to make a prolonged visit to London in 1892, and the German exhibition is worthy of attention. He has ordered Count [illegible] to report upon the prospects of the exposition.

Silver Legislation.

DENVER, December 20.—A Washington special says: There is considerable interest in the house regarding the chances of the republican silver bill in that body. It is well known that Reed does not favor any financial legislation at this time, believing the present situation will right itself. McKinley said any bill which the senate passed would certainly be considered in the house, and he believed it would pass.

On the democratic side there is likely to be considerable opposition to the measure. Dockery of Missouri said to a reporter that he did not favor any legislation which regarded silver as a commodity for the same reason that he should object to any bill which raised or lowered the price of wheat. "Besides," said Dockery, "I want to know who has all this bullion the government is being beseeched to buy. I have asked, as you know, for an investigation into the alleged silver pool, and I think it will be worth while to await developments."

The republicans understood that the democrats will oppose the bill in the pretended interest of free coinage, in both houses, but they will not worry over that phase of the matter if there are republicans in sufficient number to agree to it. It is impossible however to say at this time what the republicans may do in the matter. Even in the senate the two elements on the republican side are pulling in different directions. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, says he will not vote for the bill unless it contains an inter-convertible bond provision, and Teller told me this morning he would not vote for the bill if it included that provision. The belief is general, however, that Morrill will not be able to procure a sufficient following to create much trouble, and that the bill will pass even without his support.

If it does not, the silver republicans will join with the democrats and pass a free coinage bill through the senate which would not be accepted in the house. No one doubts but there will be some legislation, but its perfection may be delayed till towards the close of the session, owing to present complications.

Strange Epidemic Among Horses.

TOPEKA, December 20.—Information has been received by the state veterinarian and by the state board of agriculture, that a peculiar epidemic among horses has reached the state and is killing a great many. At the present time it is most serious in Jefferson and Shawnee counties. Scores of fine horses have died within the past ten days. The same disease has recently made its appearance in Missouri, and is proving very fatal to the horses in several counties. An entire stable of 15 or 20 animals was stricken within a week. Dr. Going, the state veterinarian, has gone to Meriden in response to a request from a number of farmers who have lost valuable horses during the past week from this epidemic. Soon after he left a telegram came from Reeves, asking that he come there at once to investigate the strange disease.

Idaho's Senators.

BOISE CITY, December 20.—A report is current here that the election of Fred T. Dubois as third United States senator will be contested when the time arrives for him to take his seat. His opponents allege that his election is void, on the ground that such procedure was in violation of the resolutions of the house, and that they proceeded to the election of two United States senators to fill existing vacancies, and that the election of a third United States senator is illegal and not in accordance with United States statutes.

Governor Shoup of Idaho, who has just been elected United States senator, has resigned, and Lieut. Gov. Willey has been sworn in as governor.

To Invade the Cherokee Strip.

KANSAS CITY, December 20.—A morning paper says: It became known yesterday at Wichita, Kas., that Pat O'Connor and Dave Dill have been engaged for several months organizing colonies throughout Kansas and the Mississippi valley for the purpose of invading the Cherokee strip. It is claimed that they have over five hundred families camping in wagons and tents within fifteen miles of Caldwell. They are holding out very much as they did during the Oklahoma struggle, and it is their intention to invade the strip on the sixth of next month. They will locate on claims as nearly together as possible.

Watterson's Silver Wedding.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson celebrated their silver wedding at their mansion in this city to-night. There were over a thousand guests. The presents were amazing in their quantities and splendor, filling the anteroom set apart from the house. The happy couple received quite two thousand congratulatory letters and telegrams. From the Hon. Harvey Watterson, the father of Henry, to the child of Mr. Watterson's son, Mr. Ewing Watterson, there were four generations of the family in the house to-night.

Stanley's Box Receipts Attached.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—Henry M. Stanley lectured here last night and intended to leave for St. Louis after the lecture, but could not do so because his box office receipts were attached. Some years ago one of Manager G. B. Pond's attractions ran against breakers here and his friend Mauritz B. Smith helped him out of town with a loan of $300. The loan was never repaid and the attachment was issued to satisfy it.

A Mysterious Killing.

WICHITA, Kan., December 20.—J. F. Robinson, one of the leading merchants of Hazelton, went hunting yesterday, taking his wagon and team. Last night his team returned with his dead body in the wagon. A bullet hole in his breast told the story of his death. A party started out at once to trace the wagon. About ten miles southeast they found his gun broken at the stock and loaded. There was blood on the ground and other horse tracks than of those hitched to the wagon. It is known that Robinson had quite a number of enemies among the cowboys. It is supposed they killed him, threw his body in the wagon and left the horses to shift for themselves.

Cannot Go in the Mails.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., December 20.—The newspapers of this city have been publishing "ads" for merchants, which spoke of the cakes to be given each purchaser or holder of a ticket in a drawing for certain articles, in one instance a quilt. A communication has been received from the third assistant postmaster general which says papers carrying such "ads" cannot go through the mails.

Jack Davis Won.

OMAHA, December 20.—Jack Davis, the local heavy weight, fought three rounds with four ounce gloves with Pat Allen of St. Louis before the South Omaha Athletic club for $500 a side. Davis went at his man from the first, but honors were about even until the third round, when a swinging right hand blow on Allen's jugular sent him to the floor. He lay like a log until time was called and the fight was given to Davis.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes. Reserve, increase $3,89[illegible],[illegible]25; loans, increase $4,0[illegible],[illegible]00; specie, increase $4,[illegible]36,700, legal tenders, increase $348,500, deposits, increase $2,573,500, circulation, increase $22,500. The banks now hold $4,49[illegible] in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Stoddard Discharged.

CHICAGO, December 20.—The case of C. G. Stoddard, the New York man who was arrested several days ago in this city charged with embezzlement of $2,300,000 worth of bonds of the Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad, was brought before Justice Prindeville this afternoon. Nobody appeared to prosecute and Stoddard was discharged.

Atchison Meeting.

BOSTON, December 20.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad board of directors has adopted unanimously the Morgan resolutions, and President Manvel and Geo. C. Magoun were re-elected as the road's representatives in the advisory board. Third Vice President Springer and [illegible] McCook were made alternates.

The Indictment Holds.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—Judge Baker has just overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the Italians charged with the assassination of Chief Hennessey. The defense gave notice that it would move to quash on the ground that the prisoners were indicted twice for the same offense, that is, murder and lying in wait.

Working for Trade.

MONTREAL, December 20.—Mr. D. A. Ansel, Mexican consul at this place, who had a long interview the other day with Sir John Macdonald, is still in communication with leading men of the southern republic and is confident that a profitable trade can be worked up between the Dominion and Mexico.

Sheriff in Possession.

DENVER, December 20.—Attachment papers were issued early this morning by the National Bank of Commerce against the wholesale commission house of E. C. Merriam & Co., No. 262[illegible] Market street. The attachment involves $750[illegible]. A deputy sheriff is in possession of the house. The assets are not known.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Judge Schroeder this morning overruled a motion for a new trial for Charles Craig, the wife murderer, convicted in the first degree, and sentenced him to be hanged April 22.

THE CHANGING SENATE.

IT IS NOT NOW SO SELECT AND ORDERLY AS IN FORMER DAYS.

Capt. Bassett—The Old Desks—Morrill Sits at Daniel Webster's—Edmunds' Ambition—Reed and the Next House. He Will Be the Only Ex-Speaker.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Republican side of the senate chamber is now thickly populated when all the senators are in their seats. So many new states have been admitted in the northwest, and so many senators have come here to represent them, that the senate chamber is gradually coming to look more like the house of representatives and less like the small, select and genteel senate of a half century ago. Fifty years ago the senate was only a little more than half as large as it is now. Then there were fifty-two senators, now there are eighty-six. Fifty years ago Michigan, now regarded as one of the old states, was the youngest sister represented on the floor of congress. With the advent of these new senators from the far west and the increase of the number of senators has come a great deal of disorder on the floor, so much that Senator Ingalls, who is the senatorial mentor in matters of order and decorum, felt it necessary the other day to rise and appeal to the senate and to the presiding officer not to permit the traditional good order and quiet of the ancient body to be destroyed.

But the character of the senate is gradually changing, and will no doubt continue to change. It is becoming less dignified, less aristocratic, less formal, and the standard of ability and character of its membership is not as high as it was years ago.

It is a singular fact, which I discovered the other day by accident, that the chair in which Henry Clay used to sit in the senate chamber is now occupied by one of the young and inexperienced senators from the west. Old Capt. Bassett, the veteran senate employe who has charge of the furniture and pages on the floor, keeps as his own secret the identity of the chairs and desks which were once used by such famous men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass and others. These old chairs and desks have been carefully preserved, and once they were pointed out to visitors, but as relic hunters began to mutilate them it was found necessary to conceal their identity.

Senators Morrill and Edmunds are the only other persons about the senate chamber who could point out these famous desks, but I am able to state, without any violation of confidence, that Mr. Morrill himself uses the chair and desk which once belonged to Daniel Webster. Senator Edmunds, by the way, has one ambition which is not generally known. He hopes to live long enough and remain long enough in the senate to eclipse the record made by Tom Benton for longest continuous service ever known in the United States senate. Benton was a member of the senate for twenty-nine years and seven months continuously. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, served twenty-five years continuously, and April 5 next, if he lives, Mr. Edmunds will complete his quarter of a century of continuous service. Senator Sherman has served longer than Mr. Edmunds, but not continuously. It is quite probable Mr. Edmunds will live to eclipse Benton's record. He is still hale and hearty, not so very old, and about his re-election as many times as he likes there is not a particle of doubt.

It is enough to startle one to look at this venerable old man, Capt. Bassett, and to think that he was here in this body thirty-five years before Mr. Edmunds came. Yet such is the fact. It was Dec. 5, 1831, when Bassett, then a mere lad, took his place as one of the two pages employed by the senate. He was appointed by Daniel Webster, who was very fond of him, and here he has been as boy and man ever since. He told me the other day that when he was a page the boys were required to wear uniforms, but finally the blue cloth and gilt buttons were abolished on the demand of a senator from one of the far western states (probably Ohio or Indiana), who thought it a uniform inconsistent with our simple democratic notions. Capt. Bassett says he was the second page employed by the senate, and that the first is still living and employed in one of the departments. Next December, on completing his sixty years of service in the senate, Capt. Bassett will give to the world a book of his experiences and recollections. It will probably be a very interesting recital. The good captain wants it understood, however, that he does not intend to tell all he knows about the senators with whom he has been thrown in contact. If he were to unburden himself without reserve his book would create a sensation.

Capt. Bassett is the only man about the Capitol who can remember the time when it was customary for representatives to wear their hats in the hall during sessions. It was not till 1828 that this custom, borrowed from the English house of commons, was discontinued. For a time in the early history of the house ladies were not admitted to the gallery, but finally gallantry and justice prevailed, and after a serious discussion of the question, which at that time was described as "momentous," the ladies were not only admitted but a gallery was provided for their especial use.

The venerable Capt. Bassett, who is one of the most interesting links between past and present we have in the capital city, never ceases to deplore the decadence of the snuff box. He remembers the day when the snuff box was in its glory in the senate chamber, and also in the other house. It is still maintained in the senate, but, alas, Capt. Bassett is the only habitual snuffer. In the old days urns filled with the best "old Scotch" were kept in both house and senate by order of the officials, but the custom long since became obsolete in the house, and the last senator to join Capt. Bassett in an occasional but quite regular pinch was Allen G. Thurman, and, of course, in Mr. Bassett's opinion, which after all is entitled to some weight, the old Roman was the greatest statesman of his time.

Capt. Bassett has in the little room which he calls his own, and where he has locked up in an iron safe memoranda concerning the identity of the famous old seats and desks, for the information of those who come after him, a collection of old snuff urns and snuff boxes out of which hundreds of statesmen, famous in their day and generation, but now almost forgotten, have taken the titillating powder.

There, also, he has many relics of his senatorial career, such as a piece of the cane with which Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner, inkstands which have been thrown by angry statesmen at the heads of other statesmen, penholders and pens which have been used in signing great bills, and a fine lot of old fashioned quills. It was in Capt. Bassett's time that each house of congress employed an official penmaker, whose duty it was to mend the goose-quills used by senators and representatives. Many of the legislators were exceedingly particular as to the "degree of flexibility and breadth of point" of their quills. While some would use nothing but "broad nibs," others required the finest of "fine points," and the penmakers had no easy task in trying to suit the different writers. There were also, as Capt. Bassett pointed out to me the other day, official sealers, who were intrusted with the sealing of letters and packages with red wax. The "stationery" used in both houses included penknives, scissors, razors, pocketbooks, kid gloves, bottled perfumery and bear's grease, besides numerous other little articles which the officials would purchase "by request" whenever they went to New York to get their supplies.

To the present day all of these articles, the bear's grease alone excepted, are used by members of congress, and charged to the government in their stationery accounts, the only man now in congress using bear's grease on his hair being the venerable Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Vaux is also noted as being the only man in congress who adheres to the old quill pen, which he cuts for himself with neatness and skill. For a number of sessions in the old days an "innocent beverage called switchel, composed of molasses, ginger and water," was largely consumed by the representatives, and it was popularly supposed that among its innocent ingredients were good French brandy and Jamaica rum. It was always charged in the appropriation for stationery under the head of "sirup."

Nowadays the statesmen manage to get their lemonade at the public expense, the beverage being provided by the officers of the two houses, but they do not dare indulge in intoxicating liquors purchased out of government funds. It is not so many years, however, since the famous "hole in the wall," a small room near the senate chamber, and much frequented by the bibulous statesmen of that day, was running full blast, well supplied with all sorts of liquors, paid for in the appropriation bills as "lunches." Capt. Bassett remembers those old days, and likes to talk about them in private conversation, but he would not like to have some of the stories which he tells of putting intoxicated senators to bed printed in the newspapers, even at this late day.

Thomas B. Reed will be lonesome in the next congress in more senses than one. Not only will most of his lieutenants of the present house be conspicuous by their absence, but he will be the only ex-speaker on the floor. In the present house there were three ex-speakers—Randall, Carlisle and Banks. Randall is dead, Carlisle has gone to the senate and Banks will retire from public life at the end of his present term. Mr. Reed will also be the only man in the next house who has been talked of for the presidency. Carlisle has in a quiet way long been a presidential quantity, but he is gone. Randall was also a candidate for the nomination of his party. McKinley might have been nominated for president two years ago but for his manly loyalty to John Sherman.

Nathaniel P. Banks, some people may remember, was nominated for the presidency thirty-four years ago. He was at that time speaker of the house, a Native American by election, a Whig by antecedents and a Republican by affiliation. The regular American convention met at Philadelphia in February, 1856, and nominated Millard Fillmore for president. Some of the northern delegates bolted the convention, and called another convention to meet at New York in June. After a bitter contention between those who wanted to indorse Fremont, the candidate of the new Republican party, and those who wanted a straight out ticket, the latter carried the day and put up Banks as their candidate. As he had been a delegate to the convention which nominated Fremont he promptly telegraphed his declination of the honor.

At the senate end of the Capitol we find many presidential possibilities of the past, and no one is wise enough to say how many of the future. The most distinguished of these, of course, is John Sherman, who has been a conspicuous candidate in four national conventions. Senator Allison has also been a prominent presidential aspirant for eight years. Senator Edmunds was voted for by the civil service reformers and later mugwumps in the Republican national convention of 1884, and Senator Payne, of Ohio, who also is about to retire to private life at an advanced age, was a conspicuous candidate for president in 1880.

The new senate is bringing us many new and younger men. New blood means new methods, and it is not impossible that in the near future one of the most ancient traditions of the body, that which continues debate as long as any senator wishes to take the floor, rendering it impossible for the senate itself to limit discussion, will be discarded. There are men who predict that in another half century the senate will be much more of a representative body than it is today, for then, say these prophets, there will be sixty or seventy states in the Union, each represented by two senators chosen by direct vote of the people.

WALTER WELLMAN.

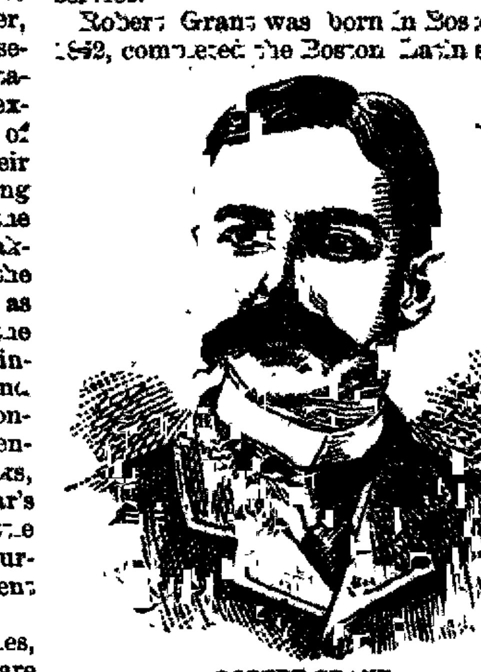
ROBERT GRANT.

Lilian Whiting Writes of a Well Known Boston Literary Man.

Special Correspondence.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—To be born in Boston, graduated at Harvard, own a pew in Trinity (Phillips Brooks') church, a villa on the north shore or in Newport, and be buried in Mount Auburn—this is considered by the modern Athenian to be the ideal career of man. Fortunately for the society he adorns and the public to whose entertainment and enlightenment he contributes, Mr. Robert Grant has not yet met the last condition of this Bostonian outline, but he has fulfilled nearly all the others. His life has been one singularly rich in opportunities, and he has known well how to extract from these the finest conditions and transmute privilege into high service.

Robert Grant was born in Boston in 1852, completed the Boston Latin school



ROBERT GRANT.

course with great success, and later the Harvard, where he graduated in 1873, and three years later took the degree of Ph.D. He entered the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated in 1879, and immediately commenced the practice of law in Boston. Between the time of Mr. Grant's admission to the bar and 1885-86, a period of some seven years, he achieved a class of literary work unique in its range, delicate and subtle in fancy, full of charm and imaginative grace. This work included seven novels, and a number of very clever poems; but each was so individual in its own line and owed so little to precedent that his work cannot be altogether classified by any broadly accepted definitions.

"The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," a satire in verse, appeared in 1879, and in it Mr. Grant showed decidedly his originality, his manly hatred of social shams, his courage in ranging himself on the side of truth and humanity, and his clearness of vision in distinguishing the false from the true. After this appeared "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," which went through a number of editions and was a literary as well as a popular success. The plot was very slight, but on this slender thread was hung the hopes and fears, the fancies and the reflections, the courage and the cowardice of a typical girl of society.

The delicacy of perception shown by Mr. Grant in this work has never, it seems to me, been adequately recognized. He does not make the mistake—a not uncommon one—of ascribing to the beauty and the belle the possession of all the vices or errors of the decalogue, and implying conversely that the poor and the plain girl possesses all the virtues. He knows society in its technical sense too truly for that.

Alice shows the selfishness that springs from thoughtlessness and from the limited range of sympathies almost inevitable to the petted child of luxury, but she has a tender heart and a keen conscience, and, moreover, she is by no means destitute of brains. Another very excellent portrait of the girl in social high life is Dorothy in "The Average Man," a story that Mr. Grant contributed as a serial to The Century Magazine in 1883. Untrained writers, destitute of social experience, have often depicted fashionable life as utterly devoid of those graces of character which we are accustomed to call the Christian virtues. All the rich have been depicted as narrow minded, hypocritical, arrogant and cruel, while the poor were shown to be generous, patient and intelligent. Mr. Grant is too much in touch with the most cultivated social world of the day to fall into any such error as this.

"Face to Face" is another of Mr. Grant's very charming novels of social life.

"The King's Men" was a story written by Mr. Grant in collaboration with three of his friends, leading Boston authors, Boyle O'Reilly, "J. S. of Dale" (Mr. Stimpson) and Mr. John Wheelwright.

"The Lamps" was the title of a clever satire in verse.

"The Knave of Hearts," by "A Romantic Young Lady," appeared in 1885-86. On the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Latin school—the oldest school in America—Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks delivered the oration, and Robert Grant wrote and recited the poem for the occasion.

Mr. Grant was also invited a few years ago to write the Phi Beta Kappa poem, and it was for this occasion that he wrote his famous "Yankee Doodle," a very keen and ingenious hit at certain political abuses and corruptions of that year in Massachusetts.

In the past two or three years Mr. Grant has written in a new vein, that of out of door life. "Jack Hall; or, The School Days of an American Boy," made a furor among the boys.

Mr. Grant married the daughter of an English nobleman in Canada, and their home is on Commonwealth avenue, the palatial boulevard of Boston. With a large and exacting legal business, and also serving at present as one of the water commissioners of Boston, Mr. Grant finds the time for literary work, since he manages to write an hour at least each day with considerable regularity. He has the happy elasticity of temperament that enables him to do his work wherever he happens to be, either at his home or his office.

LILIAN WHITING.

BURIED ALIVE.

What the Police of Naples Saw in a Mysterious Convent.

Terrible and Inhuman Rigors of an Order of Nuns.

Girls Dressed in Rags, Half Crazed, and in Dirty Cells.

NAPLES, December 6.—The following paragraph is now going the rounds of the Italian papers:

"The mysterious convent of the 'Buried Alive' has recently been opened by the police authorities of Naples, and notwithstanding a determined resistance the officers finally succeeded in gaining an entrance by climbing through the windows. The spectacle which awaited them was terrible. Sixteen young girls, belonging to all classes of society, dressed in rags, half crazy, were shut up in dirty cells. Several of them had lost the use of their tongue and they scarcely appeared human. This descent was made at the request of a family whose daughter had disappeared after an unfortunate love affair. The parents were not mistaken; the poor child was indeed there, reduced to the condition of a skeleton and half out of her mind."

The "*Ritiro de Suor Orsola*" or "Retreat of Sister Orsola," about which all this noise has lately been made, is a vast group of buildings encircling the crown of the hill, just below the castle Sant Elmo, and backed by large gardens and orchards. You approach it by a long series of outdoor stairs, which soon bring you to a great height. The precincts of the place are then entered by a large gateway within which is again an open staircase. On the left rises the high wall of the convent of the "Buried Alive," with the door of the chapel in one corner, and above these rises the convent of the Oblates, a kind of lay nuns. Both these convents have few and small windows, heavily grated, and so closely that the glass behind cannot even be seen. Another series of steps turning sharply to the right and then to the left, carries one to the Church of Suor Orsola, in front of which lies a kind of cloistered terrace, from which is a beautiful peep of the harbor of Naples and part of the sea.

With the great city, the harbor, the islands and the sea, lying at their very feet, one feels sorry for the inhabitants of this vast abode that their windows are so blinded; but, perhaps, from the terraces of the higher garden they also are able to enjoy the view of one of the most charming bays in the world.

The Retiro de Suor Orsola Benincasa was erected in 1584 by a lady of that name, who was a penitent of the spiritual director given her by Gregory XIII., namely the famous San Filippo Neri. There she shut herself up, in 1556, with her sister, Christina, and two nieces, and lived there for thirty-two years. It having been determined, about 1555, to erect a church for the convent, the foundations were commenced, but the work was interrupted by the plague. An old document of the time reads as follows: "The building was scarcely commenced when a priest began to make public a prophecy pronounced by Suor Orsola before she died on October 2[illegible], 1618, to the effect that the church would be finished during the prevalence of the greatest and most afflicting calamity that had ever befallen Naples. In 1656 the prophecy was fulfilled. The plague raged in Naples and the people of all ranks, wishful to mitigate the divine wrath, assembled in masses to contribute to the building of the church by gifts, by money and by personal labor. The then viceroy, Count of Castrillo, himself carried twelve baskets of earth, one by one, from the foundations. June was half over, and the work was carried on without much care or system. Everyone ran to help, regardless of all sanitary precaution. The pestilence was spreading in every quarter of the city; the people, heated by the sun and the fatigue of climbing the steep hill to the convent, fell victims to and helped to propagate the disease. In the course of the summer almost all who worked at the building of the church died; for fifty days in succession the average mortality was nearly a thousand a day."

The separate convent of the "Sepolte Vive" or "Buried Alive" is under the strictest claustral rule; the nuns take a vow of poverty and privacy; they are deprived of all communication with the outer world, and the *oblates*, or nuns of the other convent, called the *Conceyione de Suor Orsola*, provide them with their food. Their chapel is a small and simple one. In the year 1528, a bull of Gregory XV. approved of this convent's rules, and it is now tolerated by the Roman curia. The gloomy looking building, which from inside seems nothing but a dead wall, is composed of two stories, and the cells are lighted by small windows very high up. They contain only a small bed, a crucifix, and a *prie dieu*. The vow of poverty is observed everywhere; the very candles on the chapel altar must not weigh more than an ounce. Over the doors of the cells are various mottoes, such as: "From the Cell to Heaven," "Die and Not Suffer," "Suffer and Not Die;" and also inscriptions setting forth that such a one keeps a nun in the convent at his own expense, so that she may pray for him and his family.

One inscription of the year 1668 was as follows: "In this cell, called San Giacomo, a nun is maintained at the expense of his majesty, our king, Charles II., from the interest of the sum of 2000 ducats given for the purpose by her majesty, the queen, our lady, his instructress and mother, under the date of March 14, 1668, and deposited by the hand of Severio Tone in the care of the abbess of the convent of the Theatin nuns of Mother Suor Orsola, with the obligation to perform daily orations for the health and prosperity of their majesties, their heirs and successors and for the prosperity of the august house and monarchy, and for the health and prosperity of the excellent signiors Don Pedro d' Aragona, the reigning viceroy, and Anna de Cordova, Duchess of Terci, his tender spouse, and their heirs and successors; and for the salvation of the house and family of the said princess, and, after their death, for the benefit and comfort of their souls."

"The 'Buried Alive' nuns used to take the veil with funeral ceremonies, and were henceforward dead to the world. When the convent was founded there were 33. They rise, winter and summer, at 5 a. m., meet together to chant matins, then go to mass, and afterwards return to their cells. At midday they dine and then walk unrestrainedly in the garden, not, however, speaking to each other. Afterwards they recite the "Completorum", sup and go to bed. On Fridays, led by the abbess, they chant the "Miserere", and, it is said, with what truth I cannot ascertain, flagellate themselves meanwhile with knotted cords. When one of them dies, the others chant the "Gloria in Excelsis."

It was in consequence of a report that the remaining nuns of the "Buried Alive" led a barbarous life that the prefect of Naples determined to look personally into the matter. Unexpectedly visiting the convent one morning at 9:30 a. m., accompanied by the questor of Naples, the procurator general and the procurator of the king, he demanded admittance into the convent of the "Buried Alive." But his entrance was opposed by the vice governor of the whole institution, and by the spiritual directors of the nuns, Father Belli and Father Masci, so that it was only when the authorities threatened to have the door of the convent broken open that they were admitted. They were then received in the antechamber of two nuns with long thick black veils, whom they questioned, but who, of course, remained silent. Father Masi then informed the prefect that their vow prevented the nuns from holding communications with anyone, but offered to be their interpreter. This offer the prefect accepted, and the answer given to his questions as to their well being was: "We are very happy and would not change our condition for all the kingdoms of the world." The prefect and his companions then visited the convent, the few nuns flying to their cells as the officials passed. But the prefect begged Father Masi to induce them to return, which he did. The same questions were put as before, and through their confessor the nuns replied, as before, that they "were most happy and would not change their condition for all the kingdoms of the world." The prefect then required them to remove their veils, which they reluctantly did. Their faces gave evidence of the life of privation which they led.

It is no wonder that to such recluses and to the governors of the "retreat," the visit of the authorities was looked upon as a great sacrilege, and it called forth a protest from the archbishop of Naples, and a letter from the two governors of the convent sending in their resignations. There is now a question pending whether the convent of the "Buried Alive" shall be suppressed, and the provincial administrative council has given its verdict in favor of the suppression. Meanwhile the usual life of the "Suor Orsola Bennicasa" goes on. I visited the place recently and found preparations for the winter being made. There are a large boarding school and a free day school attached to the convent, or it would long ago have been entirely closed.

The other day I walked up the public staircase and entered the first church door I came to. It was that of the "Buried Alive," which was quite empty; but I heard voices reciting prayers in some room or chapel behind the high altar, the sound coming from the two curtained doorways at each side. The voice of a priest pronounced a sentence, and a few women's voices repeated it. The tone was mechanical, rather nasal, immotional and uncultivated, like those of uneducated women, and the voices were few, so that I could easily believe what I was told later on, that only six of the "buried alive" nuns now exist, as, since thirty years, no new ones were allowed to be made. And these six must be tolerably old, as they must have been at least adults when they took the veil.

During my visit I found two young mistresses in the court of the free school and entered into conversation with them. They had both been educated at the boarding school of the convent. They assured me that the newspaper reports about the "horrors" of the convent were greatly exaggerated. "The buried alive," they said, "are certainly vowed to the strictest poverty and privation, but they wear no thick veils when amongst themselves; they had free uses of their garden, and practiced no special cruelties. Being only six in number, the convent in the course of time will naturally become empty as no new nuns take the vows surreptitiously. The popular fancy, catching at the title 'buried alive,' believes that these nuns are actually immersed in vaults below the surface of the ground, whereas the convent, closely barred as its windows are, lies high up in an airy situation with gardens and orchards at its back." I asked if the nuns of the other convent, the "Oblates," devoted themselves to the poor, or other pious work. I was told no, that they did nothing but pray. But they, too, are now very few and will gradually die out.

"When a nun dies," they continued, "a child is admitted gratuitously to the boarding school, its tuition and maintenance being paid for by the sums hitherto devoted to the subsistence of the deceased nun. It is scarcely possible that a pupil could take strict vows at the end of her school life, and disappear within the closed walls of the *sepolte vive* without such a fact coming to the knowledge of us teachers, who daily descend from the convent schools and mix with the 'outer world.'"

So, we will hope that the six remaining nuns are the last victims of the severe claustral rules; that the prefect's visit, which has raised such a turmoil, will have let a little fresh air into the old convent and result in the greater comfort and improved health of the inhabitants.

LILY WOLFFSOHN.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

Dr. Moore, of this City, Receives Some of the Precious Fluid.

Ever since Dr. Koch, of Berlin, announced the result of his continued labors at producing some remedy which should destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis, there has been greater interest demonstrated in his lymph than in any other subject, almost without exception, both in Europe and in this country. Thousands of physicians in all parts of Europe and America have applied for the lymph but very few of them have had their wishes gratified. In only a few cities of this country has any of this remedy been received, Colorado Springs being among the first.

Saturday Dr. Moore, of this city, received by express a package containing a small amount of the precious fluid. It is contained in a glass bulb with a small tube extending from one side. The end of the tube is hermetically sealed and the air in the bulb is partially exhausted. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the entry of any germs while filling the bulb. The lymph is a clear straw-colored fluid a little thicker than water. To get a dose of it out of the bulb, the end of the tube is broken off with a pair of red hot forceps and the warmth of the hand will then expand the air in the bulb and a minim of the fluid will be forced out. The end of the tube is then immediately closed by melting the edges together.

About eleven o'clock Saturday morning Dr. Moore administered the first injection of the remedy to a woman in the first stages of consumption. The needle of the hypodermic syringe was inserted in the back between the shoulder blades. This point is selected because the tissue is least sensitive and there is likely to be less local irritation. At the time of administration the patient was much excited, her pulse was 120, and her breathing very rapid. At twelve o'clock she had reacted from this. Her pulse was 55 per minute and her respiration 22. At one o'clock her pulse had climbed back to 80 and her respiration was 24. At two o'clock her pulse was 87 and respiration 24, and at four o'clock her pulse was 100 and respiration 30, showing that a slight reaction from the remedy was in progress. The dose was one one-thousandth of a cubic centimeter, the minimum dose, and no reaction has been noted to this dose when tried at Johns Hopkins hospital. To-day a second injection of nearly twice the amount will be given and probably a stronger reaction will occur.

The amount of lymph received was only five cubic centimeters so only a very few patients can as yet be treated, but more is expected in the near future. Dr. Koch recommends that the treatment be used if possible in connection with favorable climatic surroundings and this trial, occurring in the most desirable location, its outcome will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Around the World.

Kiralfy's "Around the World in Eighty Days" was produced at the opera house on the 21st. The audience which witnessed the play was not large but seemed greatly pleased with a majority of the performance. On a large stage the entertainment would have no doubt been very satisfactory. The first part of the performance was put on in splendid style, the ballets and costumes being as handsome as ever seen in this city. The Mikado ballet was especially attractive. In the latter portion of the play the spectacular effects fell rather flat, the "Ghost" dance being a most painful. The dialogue of the play is not interesting, but the company is made of good material. All of the costumes are rich and attractive and many people got their money's worth by seeing the enchant-

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R. W. STEELE,
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The Rand-McNally atlas is meeting with general approval. It seems to meet the needs of all. The tables and other printed information form a cyclopedia of geographical information which is convenient and accurate.

The success of Mr. Parnell in the Kilkenny elections would not have meant very much, his defeat means a great deal. With the support of the Irish Parnell could not do much, without their support it is difficult to see how he can do anything at all.

An amusing and instructive game for winter may be played as follows: One of the party selects from the telegraph despatches of a daily paper as many geographical names as may be found. He may or may not give any information about the place which is found in the telegram. The other members of the party are to guess the state or county in which the town is situated. In case of dispute, use the Rand McNally standard atlas.

The resignation of Judge Decker will be sincerely deplored by all who desire to see justice administered. He was the most fearless judge on the bench in Arapahoe county and every one felt a confidence in the justice of his decisions. He was compelled to resign because the salary was wholly inadequate to the support of his family. We may be certain that a man inferior to Judge Decker will be appointed. The salary of every district judge ought to be at least six thousand dollars. It is not economy to have such salaries as give us inferior judges.

The first congress of the United States under the constitution contained sixty-five representatives, being one to each 30,000 inhabitants. After each succeeding census, except in 1840, the number of representatives was increased by from ten to fifty members. In 1843 the number was diminished by seventeen. The increase in the number required for a congressman was continuous except that from 1793 to 1803 it remained at 33,000. In 1883 it had risen to 151,912, for a house of 325 members. The bill now before congress provides for an addition to this number of 31 members. This being the smallest number under which no state will lose a member. The ratio of representation under this bill will be 173,000. This bill, while it is open somewhat to sectional and party criticism, is essentially a fair measure. This has been so clearly shown that the democratic opposition has been mostly withdrawn and the bill will probably go through in the present session.

An interesting article appears in the last number of Garden and Forest. Speaking of the Rocky mountain scrub oak the writer alludes to the fact, perhaps unfamiliar to some of our readers, that this same plant sometimes furnishes within the area of a few acres sufficiently distinct forms for half a dozen herbarium species. Mr. Engelmann, the distinguished botanist, for whom the canon above the Manitou Iron springs was named, noticed on the upper slopes of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas species which are represented in one valley by stately trees, while in another, a few miles off, they are shrubs, producing their fruit on stems rising perhaps to a height of a foot only from the ground. The leaves on one individual of a species may be all entire and on another, growing under what appear to be precisely similar conditions, they may have rough and prickly edges or the two forms may be found mingled on the same plant. The fruit of different individuals varies greatly, too, in size and often in shape, and the botanist who studies these plants in the herbarium only will find abundant material to multiply it easily by ten the number of the species which are now admitted by the best field observers.

Senator William M. Stewart is among the number of republican congressmen who are not afraid to protest against the force bill as wrong both in policy and principle. His recent speech in the senate was a masterly presentation of plain facts against the bill. Mr. Stewart was a member of congress during much of the stormy reconstruction period and much of his speech was retrospective. We have room only for a brief extract:

"I repeat that this bill ought not to pass, because it never will be enforced; because it will consolidate the southern whites; because it will bring further misery upon the southern blacks; and because it will increase sectional animosities and kindle anew the discords of the past. If the people of the United States are not now prepared to use military power in elections in the south any more than they were fifteen years ago, when such republican leaders as Garfield, Hale, Hoar, Hawley, Evarts, and hundreds of others, who have been the shining lights of the republican party, were unwilling to trust President Grant with that power for the purpose of protecting the colored voters of the south, we must wait until the south itself will do justice, or an aroused public opinion will give national warrant to resort to coercive measures."

The president has again surprised the politicians by the appointment of Henry Billings Brown as the successor of the late Judge Miller, on the supreme bench. Judge Brown was a graduate of Yale in the class of '56. He went to Michigan to practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was United States district attorney. In 1868 he was circuit judge for Wayne county, Michigan, and became United States district judge in 1875. He has, therefore, been on the bench for the last twenty-two years. He is now fifty-four years old, and is not beyond the average age of those appointed to the bench. But he is a man practically unknown to the country. If such men are to be appointed it would be much better to take men at least ten years younger. Judge Miller was forty-five when appointed to the bench, and there is no question but what his influence was increased as judge because of the comparatively early age that he entered upon his important duties.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pumpkin-colored, paper-bound book called "A Tale of the World's Fair, or the Experience of an Underwriter at Chicago, 1893." The contents seem to be a skillful compound of nightmare and insurance advertisement. Almost any one can imagine something of what the fair will be like, and we can not see that this writer has succeeded enough better than the average to afford any excuse for rushing into print. It is hardly worth the while of any one to go through eight chapters in order to be informed that the —— insurance company paid $93 42, 293 37 when the fair burned up. If, however, any of our readers desire this pleasure, it is a cheap one. F. T. Neely, Chicago, sells the book, one for a quarter.

The spirit of Christmas is the spirit of kindness, in word and deed to all men. "Peace on earth to men of good will," was the message of the herald angels. A merry Christmas is the natural result of giving, not of receiving. The children of the Sunday schools who have given to the poor with a charity which has overflowed the limits of our own town have learned a lesson of the right way to a merry Christmas. And it should be merry. The misanthrope and the pessimist have no rights in a civilized community on Christmas day. Happiness is a natural and lawful result of unselfish thoughts and charitable deeds. To all whom these words may come, the GAZETTE wishes a merry Christmas.

The National Transportation association, an organization recently formed in Chicago, announces that it is now prepared for active work. Railroads will be given to understand that they will meet with strong opposition in any movement that is not acceptable to shippers.

A BOOMERANG, SURE ENOUGH.

In a recent number of the New York Sun there is an interview with Jay Gould by George Alfred Townsend. The public is somewhat suspicious of the sincerity of what Mr. Gould says for publication. Yet it must be admitted that there is no man who is more shrewd or clear sighted, and in a matter which does not concern his stock broking operations his opinion is entitled to respect.

A significant part of the interview is as follows:

"Do you think that the McKinley tariff bill had anything to do with this withdrawal of confidence?"

"Yes, it had something to do with it. I think that congress sitting so long through the summer and far into the autumn was a detriment to confidence. It was not clearly known what they would do, and when at last they took the extreme measure of putting up the tariff, there was a rush for money to import more goods than enough, and the merchants went in debt; and, being in debt, they felt overburdened or discouraged, and this was imparted to other people."

"Is it your view that the late elections will terminate the tariff as a general policy?"

"Oh, no; there must not only be a tariff to collect the revenues, but a moderate degree of protection is not objectionable. Our system ought to be protection in moderation. Violence on either side is to be deplored. The last congress had no business to put any more duties on. It was an error of judgment and has so been pronounced by the people. I believe in protection, however, up to a respectable figure; interference with business is seldom a proper thing, and the McKinley tariff bill turned out to be an interference, first, in forcing the business community to depart from their regular methods of buying what was enough for the time."

Later on in the interview in reply to the question:

"Why did the people of Nebraska, Kansas and so on so astonishingly express their dissatisfaction at the late congressional elections?"

Mr. Gould said:

"Because out there they have had some bad times. The crops and weather were against them. And then a good many of them had changed their views on making so much tariff. The whole trouble was caused by congress interfering in the direction of more protection than was thought to be just and fair."

The views seem eminently fair and reasonable and bear an additional weight of sincerity because Mr Gould has been a member of the republican party.

However it now seems quite probable that the present congress will do anything to alter the McKinley bill. In accordance with President Harrison's recommendation the leaders in congress have decided to wait and see how the thing comes out. This is not a wise plan.

Some weeks before the last election the republican party took a strong dose of something. As near as can be ascertained, for its composition is still a partisan secret, the symbol was composed of the promaines of ultra protection (a virulent poison), cyanide of single standard gold (also a poison), and glycerine extracted from assessment "fat" (otherwise known as campaign oratory. A reaction set in a most immediately, the temperature rose as the patient grew hot, and as the returns show, on election day he was unable to leave the house. The day afterwards there was a violent chill and the patient has not yet recovered. We recommend the discontinuance of the doses, antidotes, warm clothes to the head and a fish diet to stimulate the brains. But the doctors in charge do not think so and are trying reciprocity in homeopathic doses a long way apart.

But, as head nurse Harrison says, we will wait and see. If the patient dies, it was poison; if the patient recovers, it was only an overdose of medicine. Republican congressmen have decided that the objection made against the risk run by the patient is not worthy of consideration, and so, we will wait and see.

ENGLAND AND THE SEALS.

It is to be hoped that President Harrison and his secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, have not made up their minds to transmit to congress a report of the nature and under the circumstances outlined in our telegraphic dispatches. No true American would hesitate to lend his hearty support to war with any nation in a case where the honor of the nation was involved. But the same patriotism which would lead a man to give everything, if necessary, in defense of his country, should make him very careful to see that the sword was drawn in no unjust or trivial cause. War is only justifiable as a last resort. Especially this is true as regards England. The history of our diplomacy affords more than one instance in which that country has willingly accepted arbitration and honorably acquiesced in the decision. In the case of the Canadian fisheries the decision was against us, in the far more important matters of the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary, it was in our favor.

It seems evident that the peaceful means of settlement in this instance have not all been exhausted. If the British proposal for arbitration is not of a nature to give the United States a fair chance, it is not just to say that the British would not agree to a fairer method until a reasonable proposition has been rejected by them. President Harrison's proposition to include as subjects for the consideration of the arbitrator "those duties of comity and good neighborhood which are owed by Great Britain to the United States" would seem to make the subject of the arbitration a matter of international politeness rather than of international right.

Under present circumstances the administration, in an action of this kind, must expect to encounter the charge of raising a foreign question in order to overcome its weakness in domestic policies. If it can successfully meet this charge and show that its action is well considered and necessary, it will merit the support of all and will undoubtedly gain in a partisan way. If it cannot do this, it will be seriously injured by hasty and ill-advised action.

If the British are violating American rights in Behring sea, and refuse fair measures of peaceful settlement, the American nation will stand firm in defense of its honor. If the English are simply intruders where they are not wanted, all the seals in the world are not worth the lives and treasures that would be spent in the first month of an Anglo-American war.

MARINE SUBSIDIES.

In a recent speech before the house of representatives, Mr. Farquhar, of New York, presented some very interesting facts in regard to the decline of American shipping. Many people are accustomed to think that the civil war was the principal cause of the falling off in our carrying trace, but while it is true that up to 1861 there was a steady increase, and that in four years there was a decrease from 2,494,894 tons to 1,518,350 tons, it is also true that in 1870 it was still further reduced to 1,448,846 tons, in 1880 to 1,314,402 tons and in 1890 to 928,062 tons, which latter figure is the lowest for any year since 1845.

If, however, we take, instead of the tonnage in foreign trade, the amount of cubic feet of shipping per capita of our population, the table becomes more striking. In 1790 this was 9 75; in 1810, 12 38; in 1820, 5 95; in 1840, 4 48; in 1850, 7 58; in 1865, 4 83; in 1870, 3.76; in 1880, 2.62; and in 1890, 1 45, lower than ever before in the history of the nation.

It must not however be thought from this that the United States is of little importance as a commercial nation. England and her colonies own 52 84 per cent of the tonnage engaged in carrying the international trade of the world. The United States stands second on the list, with 8 22 per cent. Then comes Norway with 7.27 per cent; then Germany with 7 07 per cent; then France with 4 71 per cent; then Italy with 3 63 per cent; none of the others having over 3 per cent. There is one other fact in favor of the United States. The tonnage engaged in domestic commerce is four times as large as that in foreign commerce, and larger than the domestic tonnage of any other nation in the world. But these facts do not alter the other facts that in 1825 we were carrying 95 per cent of our imports and 90 per cent of our exports, while in 1890 we carried 13 6 per cent of imports and 9 per cent of our exports.

There is more than one reason to account for this. In 1826 the Mississippi valley was less developed than the Rocky mountain region of today, and a large majority of the population lived upon the sea coast. The center of population was in western Virginia. Today it is in southern Indiana, and hundreds of thousands of adults have never seen the sea.

Another reason is that the development of our own country, made possible by railways, has offered such boundless fields for enterprise that the dwellers in eastern cities have cared less for the more uncertain ventures on the high seas. In 1825 the clipper ships of Boston, New York and Baltimore were bringing the wealth of the world to those cities. Today the descendants of those merchant princes have invested that money, won from China, India and the isles of the sea, in California vineyards, Kansas farms, Colorado mines and stock ranches. We have been allowing the other nations to do our carrying trade for the simple reason, among others, that we had plenty of other more profitable business.

There is yet another reason, sometimes given as an only one. Our protective system does not protect the ships which compete with foreign built vessels. Our ship-builders must pay a duty on imported material, they must pay their workmen on the American scale, and then when the ship begins its voyage American wages must be paid the crew unless, as is often the case, foreigners are hired. Nor is this all. In 1889 France paid $6,792,775 to subsidize and encourage her merchant marine; Great Britain paid $4,259,576. Italy, Germany and the Argentine Republic each paid $3,000,000 or more. Brazil and Spain paid each over a million and a half. Netherlands, Mexico, Canada, Russia and Japan paid each a half million or more. Belgium, Austria, Australia, Chili and Portugal each exceeded $100,000. Trinidad, Barbadoes, Jamaica and New Zealand each paid more than $50,000. The United States of America paid $45,953. It is a wonder that we have any merchant marine at all.

It will occur to most people that if the United States is able to recover its lost ground in whole or part, or even to hold its own, it must use the same means adopted by other nations. And there seems good reason why this should be done. The pre-emption of land, mines and manufacturing and commercial opportunities cannot continue in the future as in the past. American capital will seek new fields for investment, American manufactures already need new markets.

It seems probable that the United States will become the greatest commercial nation of the world. The advantage to be gained by the government aid to new fast steamships is worth more than the expense. The bounty system as already shown exists in many free trade states. It is a strange thing for the United States to protect everything but its foreign trade. If we are to have a high tariff some of its revenue may well be spent in this way.

There were a great many officers of high rank appointed from civil life to the army during the war of the Rebellion. But few of them were prominent at the close of the war. Banks, Butler, McClernand, Schurz, Sigel, J. M. Palmer, all had as great promise of success in the army as Grant had in the beginning of his career and all, with the exception of McClernand and Palmer, had higher commands at that time. But none of these came out of the war with great distinction. Of the volunteer soldiers, Logan has frequently been spoken of as the most successful. But his military career ended with the war. Only one volunteer officer held the position of general in the permanent establishment at the close of the war. This was General Terry. This distinction was a great one because no great preference was shown to West Point graduates in the beginning of the war and other volunteer officers had good opportunities. Independent commands were given to several volunteer officers who never were in the permanent establishment. But one by one they dropped out until at the end of the war there was no high independent command held by any volunteer officer. General Terry fairly won his position in the permanent establishment by the capture of Fort Fisher. On Christmas day, 1864, General Butler, with better chances of success, had decided not to make the assault on Fort Fisher. He came to this conclusion in a large measure through the advice of General Godfrey Weitzel, one of the prominent engineers of the army. At that time the fort was not as well constructed nor as fully manned as when General Terry made his assault on the 15th of January. The unsuccessful assaults on Port Hudson and Fort Wagner were in the mind of General Butler and he hesitated to cause needless loss of life. But the capture of this fort was considered a necessity and a second expedition was sent down with less chance of success, under the command of General Terry. Without giving any details of the preparations for the assault, it is simply history to say that the whole affair was carefully considered and planned and carried out exactly as planned. This is hardly true of any other assault during the war. General Terry did not have any of the crack divisions of the army. He had a division and a brigade of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, and the rest were colored troops. Every movement was made with precision and there was no lack of support when needed. The whole assault showed that a skillful and experienced soldier was in charge of the army. The result could only have been attained by the presence of the general in command and extraordinary care in watching every detail. At the vital moment when the victorious troops which had carried nine traverses were exhausted, the whole of the reserve was put in action and after seven hours' fighting the entire works were captured. There was no victory during the entire war except the surrender of Lee which gave more genuine satisfaction to the north. Our spirit was humbled by the unsuccessful expedition of General Butler, and the unexpected success of General Terry made him at once the popular hero. Not the least of his honors was the vote of thanks passed by congress. The language of the vote of thanks was "to brevet Major General A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed "gallantry and skill exhibited by them "in the attack upon Fort Fisher and the "brilliant and decisive victory by which "that important work has been captured "from the rebel forces and placed in the "possession and under the authority of "the United States and for their long "and faithful services and unwavering "devotion to the cause of the country in "the midst of the greatest difficulties "and danger." The thanks of congress was a distinguished honor, because during the entire war it was bestowed only twelve times upon individual officers. In some cases, too, there was a repetition, as in the case of General Sherman, who was thanked for his relief of the army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga and for his gallant conduct in the march to the sea. Among these officers were Generals Lyon, Rosecrans, Grant, Meade, Sherman, Thomas and Hancock. The appointment of many volunteer officers to generalship in the permanent establishment at the end of the war would have caused no little feeling. But the appointment of General Terry never created any jealousy on the part of West Point officers. This was because it was felt that he had won his position by his services, and his modest and unpretentious demeanor always won for him the respect and admiration of his companions in arms. General Terry won and will ever hold the distinction of being the foremost soldier of the thousands and hundreds of thousands who went from civil life into the army.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

In the January number of The Forum Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, will publish an article on "The Revolution in Medicine." Dr. Flint explains the method not only of Dr Koch's treatment for consumption, but the probable early extension of a similar system of treatment to most of the other diseases that are caused by bacilli, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever and measles. This is perhaps the first comprehensive and philosophical explanation that has been made for lay readers of the practical applications of the results of bacteriology.

Few people probably realize the full importance of Dr. Koch's discoveries. It is true that even a partial cure for consumption is one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on the human race. But the chief value of what Dr. Koch has done is not the discovery of a remedy, but of a process. If a certain chemical process will produce a medicine to alleviate consumption, there is no reason why a similar process will not produce other remedies for other similar diseases. It is at present difficult to say what diseases belong to this class. In addition to those already mentioned above we may count leprosy, scrofula, erysipelas, cholera and its allied diseases, and other maladies which can be contracted by contagion or transmitted by heredity. But if only those mentioned could be controlled by the Koch process as small pox has been checked by Jenner's discovery, the average length of human life would be greatly increased. The expectation of human life would mean that any one with sound body might expect death only from accident, old age, or the most flagrant violation of the laws of health.

Few books of reference are of more value than a good atlas. The school boy, the newspaper reader, the business man and the student will find constant uses for it, and it should form a part of every library however small. We feel that in offering to our subscribers Rand, McNally & Co's illustrated atlas of the world under the liberal terms announced this morning, we offer an opportunity which they will not be slow to profit by, and which none will regret having taken advantage of. This book compares favorably with even the more expensive works, such as Black's, price twenty-four dollars, or the ten dollar Johnson's atlas, and in some respects it is superior to these. This is especially the case with American maps. The states are shown with great detail and on a larger scale than in the more expensive foreign works, and while less attention is given to the European maps, in the atlas we offer, they are given with sufficient minuteness for all ordinary purposes. This distinction is especially true of the northwestern states. Colorado, for instance, is not included with a number of other states, but is given a page by itself. It will also be found that the maps in this atlas are well up to date. Besides the maps the atlas contains much useful information in the way of tables that will be found accurate and handy for reference.

In the recent election in South Carolina the contest was between the democrats and the Farmers' Alliance. Under these unusual circumstances the leaders of both parties sought the colored vote. The negro was invited and urged to vote by both sides, and the negro stayed at home. It may have been because he had become accustomed to a denial of the privilege, or more likely that many of the southern negroes are not sufficiently intelligent to care to take an interest in politics. At any rate these facts show two things. First, that the force bill would not bring the negroes to the polls, if they did not come when their white neighbors wished them to, they would not be likely to do so when their white neighbors were doing all in their power to keep them away. Secondly, without the force bill, an election has been held in a southern state which was fair, an election in which the white vote was nearly equally divided, and an effort was made to get the full black vote. Without the force bill this, the first instance of the kind since the war, may become general, with the bill, it will not happen so long as the bill remains in force.

The report of the officer in charge of the record and pension division of the war department for 1890, gives an interesting account of the way in which information from the government records is furnished to those who desire it. By an ingenious system of card bookkeeping, and a five minute postal service between the various rooms and desks the work that formerly required days and sometimes weeks, is now accomplished in a few hours. The results cannot fail to be gratifying to old soldiers and others who have to seek information from this bureau.

The impression prevails that David B. Hill will not accept the senatorship from the state of New York because he is afraid his record in that position would prevent his nomination for the presidency in 1892.

The New York Sun, a white-hot democratic paper, is authority for the statement that the present administration is the cleanest since the days of Lincoln.

The present parliament has held together much longer than was expected. The knowing ones now predict a general election for next autumn.

A BARLOW'S HISTORY.

Thrilling Experiences and Otherwise of a Jack Knife—Philosophy, Love and Eve of Merry Christmas Day.

Written for the Colorado Springs Gazette.

You human beings do not understand the feelings of inanimate objects in the least, I can assure you. We understand life much better than you give us credit for, and look on while the world moves, fully participating in your hopes, joys, anticipations and disappointments. To you who have life these things no doubt affect to a greater extent, but we fully understand. We have the common end at least, a change we do not know what. These are but opinions and you can take them for what you wish. I am very old, so of course they do not amount to much. A Christmas story should be something very bright and have a cheerful end, but as I have only one that I can call to mind just now you must not complain if this one does not suit you. It embodies a good part of my history. You must know that I was born, or rather made in Sheffield, in merry old England, and you would perhaps think that I would enjoy Christmas hugely. So I did formerly, but of late I became the possession of that old grocery man over there in the blue overalls, and he uses me to open oyster cans. My work greatly increases at this time of the year and every time I cut into a can now it is with trembling and rattling. My poor old back will give way some day and then I shall be good for nothing but to trade "sighten on seen" with.

I was made very hurriedly, but it must have been in a very substantial way, considering all that I have gone through. My early life was very dark, packed away as I was in a case with a large number of my brothers and sisters, and I do not remember the least thing about my trip across the ocean. I suppose I came because it was my duty, at least the merchant who got me grumbled terribly about the duty, and valued me at a very great deal more than I originally cost. In those days I was a very handsome Barlow, with six blades, and when put into a show case fairly glittered with excitement. I had plenty of company in those days, and used to greatly enjoy talking with my associates about our future when we would get out into the world and get to cutting up in great shape. Now I envied the big, strong-looking butcher and carving knives, and pitied the delicate little pen knives. But since I became better acquainted with life, my opinions in these matters have changed. Those large knives lead such bloody lives and participate in such fearful scenes sometimes that I am very glad that I am not one of them. I came in contact with one of them once and it actually cut me. If there is anything that I would prefer above another it is to be a delicate pen knife, and be in the possession of some sweet lady. I was never owned by a woman but once, and it is of this I propose to tell before I get through.

Six weeks passed by with me in the show case trying to look my brightest, for I very soon got tired of being there and hoped someone would take me. It was the night before Christmas that a gentleman came into the store and asked for a pocket knife as a present for his young son. A great many of my companions had gone during the previous week and I was about as substantial a looking one as there was left. It occurred to me that it would be just too jolly to be one to a bright young active boy, I glistened and shone my very best and finally caught the gentleman's eye. He purchased me and the next morning I became the possession of his son. He seemed very fond of me for nearly two hours, but I soon grew to dislike him very much. How I hate little boys now. The very first use I was put to was the cutting of a leg on a chair in the parlor, then I cut a piece of the old cat's tail and wound up by letting the air out of a big rubber foot ball. When at last I was put away it was in a pocket full of more things than I care to describe like whistles, tops, cigarette stumps and actually a dead mouse with a string tied to it. But I was not long in the possession of this youth for the very next day he fixed a state strap with me and left me lying on the ice. But really I can not tell you every incident of my life for I have belonged to more than fifty people. I have rubbed up against a great deal of wealth in my time, but mostly in gold and silver. But money is so hard in its nature and so very exclusive, priding itself on its value, but a great deal of it that I have met with was not worth a collar. Money is usually a great traveler and I would like to tell you the history of some of it that I have known.

I believe the happiest time that I ever knew was once when I lost in an alley. I worked up out of a man's pocket and fell in the mud, where I lay for some hours. It was curious to watch the people who passed along without seeing me, but perhaps I am egotistical in believing they cared to pick me up. Once a dog came along and smelled of me, and I trembled greatly in fear that some dreadful little boy would pick me up. At last a lame beggar came along and I saw at once that I could be of use to him. He seemed very sad and had been weeping. Every blade in me was keen to help him and at last I rolled down and splashed some water. He picked me up and as he looked about to see that there was no owner near, fairly laughed as he exclaimed that at last he could have a Christmas dinner. He got 25 cents for me at a pawnbroker's and here I remained for a week or more. My next purchaser was a young man of about 18 years and the miserable Shylock of a pawnbroker doubled his money. He sold the young fellow quite a number of other articles, including revolvers and cartridge belts. The young man wore a big hat and had on boots with spurs. He swaggered a good deal and with a great deal of assurance confided to the pawnbroker that he was going out west. He was very tired of the restrictions put upon him in his home and intimated that there need be no surprise when news reached the east of daring stage coach robberies or the disappearance of whole tribes of Indians after he was gone. The kind pawnbroker sympathized with the young man very much and wrung his hand, and finally sold him a black mask. I saw him outfitted ten young men just like this one while I was in his store and he always laughed a great deal after they went out. Well, I accompanied the young man out west and we went to the beautiful valley of the San Luis in Colorado. He was a very disagreeable young man and used chewing tobacco. I never could abide tobacco and I have had to be associated with a great deal of it in my time, and very closely too. The young man did not kill any Indians nor even rob a stage coach in Colorado, and I soon learned that my fears on that score were groundless. When he lost me he was cooking for a camp of cattle herders, and the last use he put me to was scratching out a word in a letter that he was writing to his father. As he effaced my edge on the sheet of paper for some time I do not consider that it was at all improper for me to read the writing, and to learn that he was entirely disgusted with life in the west, as it was no place for an enterprising young man; that if he could only borrow a hundred dollars he would return to New York and work in his father's store.

I lay on the prairie for two days looking at the blue Colorado sky, and I enjoyed it hugely. There were a great many sheep ranging on the prairies and nearly all the people were Mexicans. They were very new and strange to me, and one of them especially interested me. He was a young man of perhaps twenty years, of slight but athletic build. His complexion was pale and of an olive tinge; his hair was jet black like all the Mexicans, as was also the very slight mustache on his lip; his black eyes sparkled with excitement and at times gleamed with a light that seemed to me fierce as that of a wild animal. But he was such a handsome young fellow, and his white teeth gleamed as he smiled throughout the whole day. He seemed to have a great many sheep to take care of, but he did it so quickly, and they followed him just as he wished, that he got a great deal of time to lie on the grass and play his guitar. And, oh how he could play and sing sweet Spanish love songs. I often wondered what could be the matter with the handsome young Mexican, and at last I found out, he was in love. He lay down upon me one day and dreamily looked up at the sun until I became tired of it and hurt his back. When he at last felt me he jumped up and as he raised me from the ground his eyes sparkled with joy and he exclaimed, "What a beautiful present for the Senorita Anita."

In the evening the young man put his flocks in a large corral and wandered down the valley to a cluster of adobe huts that I had frequently noticed. He stopped under a large willow that grew on the creek bank and taking out his guitar sang a light song. Hardly had he ceased when there came tripping towards him a young woman, and I could feel his heart beat excitedly as he watched her. I felt that it was the one whom Manuel loved, for that was his name. The young woman soon earned was Anita, the niece of old Pedro, the herder, who lived in the adobe hut with his wife Juanita, and numerous little ones. Anita was very beautiful and did not remind one at all of the Mexicans I had seen, for she was much taller and so very graceful in her movements. Her beauty was thoroughly Spanish, with skin of a dark rich color that seemed to fairly glow with animation, red lips and teeth as white and beautiful as Manuel's own. But there was something in Anita's bright eyes that I did not like. It was a look of discontent and I felt from the first that she did not love Manuel, that she did not love anyone, and I felt sorry, oh, so sorry for him. When Anita came up Manuel handed me to her and she smiled as she took me in her little hand. "You are very kind to me, Manuel, and I will keep the pretty navaja, and also the locket you bought for me at Alamosa, and in which I keep my dead father's hair, the Senor Jesus," she said.

Then she drew forth a little gold locket from the bosom of her dress, and I saw Manuel's handsome face glow with happiness, but suddenly he grew serious. "No, no, Senorita. It cannot be, I cannot be. It is misfortune to give edge tools to one you love. You must give me something, a penny, to make a bargain."

"Manuel, you are very stupid. At the mission school in Pueblo they taught us not to believe in such things, besides I have nothing to give you. Yes, here is something that you have asked me for many times. Take it and let it be the last." With that she stooped and pressed her red lips against the lips of the young lover. I could hear Manuel fairly gasp and when at last he spoke it was in a choked voice and tears stood in his eyes, "Anita, will you let me tell the padre at the mission that you are to be my wife, that the banns may be published."

Instantly the color fled out of the senorita's face but she answered calmly, "Yes, Manuel. This day three months is Christmas day. I will marry you then. Adios, senor," and she left him.

Manuel remained a long time that night under the willow and sang sweet southern songs, that came floating up to the adobe hut, mingled with the soft strains of the guitar. He came very often after that, and Anita seemed to enjoy hearing him. But Anita was very unhappy, and had many things to distress her. Old Pedro was very poor, and there were many mouths to feed, so that Anita had to labor very hard helping Juanita with the little ones. Sometimes Juanita was very cross and threatened to beat her, or little Jose was sick and made much trouble. Then Anita would sigh and think of her old home in Pueblo. She had been the only child of old Pedro's brother, Jesus, who had been killed in Pueblo two years before. Although very poor, Pedro had sent for the young orphan and given her a home in the beautiful Colorado valley. Pedro and Juanita and all of their friends wanted Anita to marry Manuel, who was a young man of promise, and who had sheep of his own, besides attending to those of the big company, but it had been hard to get Anita to consent. She dreamed of pleasant times where there was much laughing and dancing, where the senors and senoritas wore bright clothing, and where there was much flirting and pleasure, such as she had heard of in Pueblo. She knew that she did not love Manuel, and that if she should marry him she could never have all these pleasures of which she fondly dreamed. She thought of Manuel a great deal, however, and tears would come into her eyes very often when he stood under the willows and sang.

December came and preparations for the marriage went on. Manuel seemed to get gayer and happier, but Anita grew correspondingly gloomy. One day there was considerable excitement in the settlement, for it was announced that one of the great men of the company had arrived from Denver. One of the rich men who owned nearly all the sheep on that range, and for whom most of the Mexicans worked. He had come unexpectedly, and was about to depart when I first saw him. It was when he stopped at old Pedro's door and asked for a drink of water, and Anita took it to him. He was a very large man, not very old, and I suppose good looking, although very different from Manuel's good looks. I shall never forget the expression that came into his cruel gray eyes when Anita came toward him, and he forgot to drink as he looked down from his horse and muttered a few pretty words to the senorita. Poor Anita blushed and cast her eyes down, and I felt very badly as I thought of Manuel. The stranger instantly decided that he would stay and see after the sheep, and he found quarters at the big company ranch house where the overseer lived. He did not seem to care very much about the sheep but spent a great deal of time at Pedro's house. And the stranger could talk very well, and told Anita and Juanita of the big cities in Old Mexico that he had visited, of the women who wore beautiful dresses and rest gold rings on every finger, to which they listened eagerly. It seemed very strange to me that Manuel did not see, but he seemed to care for nothing but to stand under the old willow and play the guitar. The stranger remained for two weeks and then went away. It was the day before Christmas when a light wagon came to the door with a stranger in it, who asked for Anita. I had noticed that she was very much excited all day, and early in the morning put on her best dress. When the wagon came she went to Juanita and told her that she was going away. The old woman cried very much and tried to detain her but she could not. Just as Anita was about to drive away she remembered something, and taking me from her pocket handed me to the old woman. "To morrow I was to marry the Senor Manuel, but I shall be far away. Give him the beautiful knife he gave me; the locket with the senor's hair I will wear always. Ask Manuel to forgive me and the padre to pray," and she went away.

In the evening the men came home with the sheep, and Manuel came with old Pedro, in his finest clothes. Old Juanita wept so much that she could not talk, and it was little Jose who told Pedro that Anita had gone away. Manuel could not understand at first, but the great grief came like a blow at last. He fell sobbing on the earth and lay for two days without speaking. Pedro and old Juanita, with troubled, scared faces, watched him carefully. At last he got up and asked for me, but there was such a terrible look in his eyes. His beauty was all gone, the olive complexion had turned a yellow and he seemed old and black. Manuel went back to his work but he was very much changed. He never sang any more, but would sit looking at me until the sheep would stray, and even they did not seem to mind him any more. One night he got into a rage and broke the beautiful guitar into little pieces and threw them into the fire. He often went to Alamosa and came home very drunk, and he learned to play monte. Very soon his sheep were all gone and finally one day the overseer told old Pedro that Manuel was too disreputable and that he could no longer tend the sheep. Manuel did not seem to care, but took me out of his pocket and looked at me a long time, and finally muttered, "The locket with the senor's hair, too." Then he rolled up a blanket and a few pieces of clothing, and putting them on his back, walked away from the adobe. In reply to old Juanita, he said that he was going to Pueblo, in the summer he would gather the Pueblo weed and that he would have plenty of money.

It would be useless for me to attempt to tell you of the life I led with Manuel for a year. I am not familiar with insanity, but I believe the young Mexican was insane with rage and jealous love. He plunged into every vice and wickedness with the intense nature of his tropical blood, seeming to try to drown the passion that burned in him. One day, late in the fall, we arrived in the largest city I had visited since leaving New York, and it did not take me long to find out that it was Denver. Manuel worked a little, but spent the greater part of his time in walking the streets peering into the faces of the people he met. He seemed to be looking for some one, but each night would return to the disreputable haunts frequented by the worst outcasts I had ever seen, more dispirited than ever. The holidays came, but they made little difference to us, and I used to wonder how the people could be so happy. At last it was the night before Christmas, and just one year since the flight of Anita. Not one word had we ever heard since that time of the girl and never once had her name crossed the lips of the young Mexican. I felt anxious for him that day for he was nervous, and he seemed to fear himself for he drank less than usual and took long walks. At evening we were out in the suburbs of the city, in a quarter built up with pretty cottages, each of which had a pretty little piece of ground about it. Manuel seemed to grow weary at last and in spite of the nipping cold air and the few falling flakes of snow sat down to rest. He must have fallen asleep for I managed to slip out of his pocket and fell on the sidewalk. It was late in the evening when approaching footsteps could be heard and Manuel got up and hurriedly moved away. The footsteps were those of a man and as he approached the toe of his shoe came in contact with my handle. He stooped and picked me up and hurried on, and soon entered one of the prettiest cottages. Here he seemed quite at home and entered one of the rooms, seating himself among the luxurious furnishings. A woman entered at last and it seemed to me that I had never seen anyone so beautiful. In spite of the gaudy silken robes, the flashing jewels and costly surroundings, I recognized the vain Mexican girl of the San Luis valley, Anita. The couple remained talking together for some time and as the man was about to depart he took me from his pocket and placed me in Anita's hand with a jeering remark that he had found a Christmas present for her. When he had gone she seated herself by a table under the gas light and for the first time looked at me. It was with an expression of keen pleasure that she first recognized me, and she covered me with tears and kisses. Every blade was opened and carefully examined, and finally I was left upon the table with my largest blade open and flashing in the lamp light. The beautiful girl seemed plunged in deep thought and sat for a long time with head bowed. Indeed that upon her bared breast was the little locket in which was the Senor Jesus' hair. A slight noise in an adjoining room startled her and as she raised her eyes the portieres parted and a man's form approached. Anita seemed to recognize the face almost as quickly as I did. It was the Mexican, and slowly, steadily he moved forward, it seemed to me with the tread of a wild beast upon its prey. As I read the look in his awful eyes I shuddered, but he stopped not and never uttered a word until he stood with his hand on the beautiful throat of the woman. She seemed paralyzed with fear and sat watching his approach. As his hand touched her she uttered the one word "Manuel."

Then he spoke, using the Spanish, "Senorita, I have found you at last. Did you suppose that you could escape me so long as we both lived?"

He stopped and seemed to be fairly drinking in the beauty of the woman. "What do I want? The locket with the Senor's hair, and what else I do not know. Anita, I loved you so much, and you have made me suffer, suffer." His voice sank into a whisper, the face softened and I could once more see the tender look of the Manuel in the sunny San Luis valley. The woman saw it and began to look about for means of escape. She reached out her hand and would have grasped me, but the Mexican was too quick for her. He seemed to recognize me instantly, and exclaiming, "Sangre de Cristo! la Navaja," raised me on high. Just at that moment the Christmas bells could be heard ringing in the distant city. Slowly they tolled and both heard them at the same time. A look of awful fear took possession of the woman, but the assassin hesitated. The bells broke into a ringing, merry peal, proclaiming, "Peace upon Earth, Good will unto man." The sound seemed to madden the Mexican.

"Had I found you poor, forsaken, all might have been forgiven. But to find you like this," and his eyes took in the rich decorations. Her eyes followed his every movement, like a bird enchanted by the serpent. "All these things would I have given you in time, but you could not wait. And now, now!—"

There was a flashing of the light along my great blade and in a moment the keen edge sank into the warm quivering heart of the beautiful woman. She never moved after that, but sat staring into vacancy.

As the Christmas bells ceased ringing the man seemed to recognize his dangerous position, and suddenly stooping, imprinted a kiss on the lips of the corpse. With a quick motion he tore the locket from the breast leaving the chain hanging. He looked at me for a moment and would have taken me with him, but I was a disgusting sight, and with a shudder he dropped me on the floor. Then he moved away, creeping backwards until he reached the portieres, with his eyes fixed upon the fearful thing sitting in the chair. It seemed a long time until some one came, but at last a man entered the room. He was an American and I recognized him, too, as the man at the ranch. When he saw what had been done he made an outcry and the room was quickly filled with people. The Denver police were sent for and many questions asked:

"Had madame had company?"

"No one more than usual."

"Had there been a disturbance?"

"Not a sound."

"What could be the motive for such a crime?"

The Denver police are very astute, and they always find the cause for every crime, as well as the criminal. This murder was for robbery—only robbery, of course. See the gold locket that madame always wore, had been torn from her, and madame was always so careless with jewels. Then I, the involuntary participant in the terrible crime, was put away for use at the trial when the criminal was captured. As I never had to appear at the trial, I am led to believe that he never was captured. I have had a great many experiences since, but I shall never forget the story of Anita and that fearful Christmas.

And now do you wonder that I sometimes hail my approaching end with a good deal of satisfaction? At times I feel that life has not been worth the living. Take this conclusion, however, with the full knowledge that I am dull, and if my story has not been well told remember that I am a so rusty.

Gold in Alaska.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I know of several rivers in Alaska that are richer in gold deposits than Feather river, California," said A. M. Hart, of Sitka, Alaska, at the Lindell. "I was one of the first white miners that visited Forty Mile creek, a northern tributary of the Yukon river, and during two seasons there I saw enough to satisfy me that the bed of that creek contains enough gold to make a hundred millionaires. The gold is found in bars formed by landslices from the mountainous banks of the creek, but these bars are washed out by the high water every year, and the gold scattered down the creek bed. New bars are formed the succeeding year only to be washed out the next. I filed a claim upon one of the bars, forty miles above the mouth of the creek, and with a rude wooden rocker, worked out nearly 600 ounces of gold in 31 days. High water stopped my operations and washed my bar away. I filed upon another bar, and worked out eight ounces of gold the first day, but a sudden high water the following night washed my claim, camp and tools away. I barely escaped with my life. Just before the thaw-out in the spring of 1887, three Swedes belonging to our camp removed the ice from a small section of the creek and uncovered a place in the bed about fifteen feet square. Free gold could be seen shining everywhere among the gravel, but it was frozen so hard that it could not be taken out with pick or shovel. The Swedes were determined to have the gold, and they carried wood from a canon two miles distant, built fires in the hole, and as fast as the gravel thawed out they gathered it up and worked shining nuggets out. They worked their scheme eight or nine days, and secured nearly 200 ounces of gold from that little space. High water stopped their work, but the fact that the creek bed was fabulously rich was settled beyond a doubt. Forty Mile creek is a small, rocky stream, with semi mountainous banks. It has been explored about 100 miles. The stream can be easily turned at several points, and the company that undertakes the work is sure to secure a reward of millions. The severe cold is the chief obstacle to mining in that section, and the seasons rarely exceed ninety days, between May and September, but during that time the night is less than two hours in duration, and mining work can be prosecuted continuously by a company with a sufficient force of men."

A marriage is to be celebrated in Leadville during the holidays that will be of special interest to Colorado Springs people. Mr. Chas. W. Bowbert, of the First National bank of this city, is to wed Miss Mary E. Martin, a former Colorado Springs lady, and daughter of Mr. J. C. Martin.

TRIUMPHANT ENGINEERING.

Standard Gauge from Denver to San Francisco via Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Great Divide.

The month of November, 1890, witnessed one of the most important improvements in railroad facilities that has yet been made in Colorado and the west. The completion of the standard gauge of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad from Denver, Colo., over the mountains to Ogden, Utah, which five years ago was deemed an impossibility, is certainly a triumph of daring and engineering skill. The work of widening the existing narrow gauge and of surveying and building a new line from Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction has been in progress for the past year, and, as has been said, was completed last month and the Denver and Rio Grande railroad sent its first standard gauge train over the new route, arriving in Denver on the morning of the seventeenth of that month.

The new line is by the way of Leadville, tunneling Tennessee pass, threading the canons to the Eagle and Grand rivers, giving a view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, en route, taking its trains through Glenwood Springs and down the Grand river to Grand Junction. By this route, Marshall pass and the Black canon are not seen but in their places one is given an opportunity to behold the magnificence of Eagle River canon and the marvelous beauty and grandeur of the Canon of the Grand.

The people of Colorado are highly gratified at the successful completion of this work, inasmuch as it gives the state a through overland route to the Pacific coast, and places Denver on a par as to transportation facilities for through travel with any other city in the country.

The overland train is a model in every respect. From the engine to the last first class coach everything is bright and new, and of the most elegant style of workmanship and finish.

The combination mail, express and baggage car is a beauty, and is especially constructed for the speedy and convenient transaction of business on the part of the train men. Rare woods are used in the interior finish, and the work is exceedingly neat, tasteful and substantial. The regular baggage car is equally as well built, and has many improvements which will be highly useful in expediting the handling of baggage.

The smoker is fully the equal of any first class coaches in general use. It is finished in solid oak, with high backed comfortable seats, elegantly upholstered in crimson plush. The car will seat fifty-six people, is lighted by four double, highly finished, brass Pintsch lamps, and is warmed by a Baker heater. The ceiling is of ornamental oak. The second class coaches are finished in antique oak and furnished with chair seats upholstered in crimson plush. They are warmed by Baker heaters and lighted by the Pintsch gas system. Each coach will seat sixty people.

The first class coach is the climax of elegance. It resembles a Pullman palace car in luxurious appointments, with the objections to a Pullman as a day coach removed. It is finished in mahogany, with ceiling of antique oak, warmed by a Baker heater, lighted by four large, double, polished brass Pintsch gas illuminators, and has hat racks of antique bronze. The seats are of the latest and most comfortable chair patterns, luxuriously upholstered in old gold plush. The windows are large to afford an unobstructed view of the scenery and are shaded by handsome damask curtains. Between the windows are panels of beveled plate glass mirrors. The ladies toilet and lavatory is provided with mirrors, silver plated water service and all modern conveniences. A large beveled plate glass mirror ornaments one end of the car. At the rear of the coach is a smoking compartment, with lounges upholstered in olive leather, and furnished with the greatest elegance. Here also is a magnificent plate glass mirror. Next to the smoking compartment, which is entirely separated by swinging doors from the rest of the coach, is the gentlemen's lavatory and toilet room. The coach will seat 50 people.

The coaches are all painted in Tuscan red, with handsome gold trimmings, and the entire effect is that of rich and substantial elegance. One great convenience and novelty is that all the platforms are lighted by a brilliant gas illuminator.

The engines which will haul these magnificent trains are also new and giants of their class, having cylinders 18x24 inches. There are six 54 inch drive wheels, connected. The total weight of each locomotive is 107,000 pounds with a weight of 81,000 pounds on the drivers. Their length over all is fifty-four feet. The boiler is 58 inches in diameter, with 252 two-inch tubes. The stack is straight, there is an extension front, and none of the latest improvements are omitted. The tender has eight wheels and a capacity of 3000 gallons of water and six tons of coal. Through Pullman palace sleepers and first class dining cars are attached and the passenger need not change cars from Denver to San Francisco.

Fishing for a Gander

New York Star.

A man who was caught in the act of skinning a neighbor's sheep, covered his embarrassment by declaring that no sheep could bite him and live. The logic of this is equaled by that of a Yankee soldier who once had a narrow escape from an enraged gander. The men of a certain Maine regiment, which was in the enemy's country in 1862, considered the order "no foraging" an additional and uncalled for hardship. One afternoon about dusk a soldier was seen beating a rapid retreat from the rear of a farm house near by, closely pursued by a gander with wings outspread, whose feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground, and from whose beak issued a succession of angry screams. The fugitive was not reassured by the cries of the gander's owner: "Hold on, man, hold on. He won't hurt you!"

"Call off your gander! Call him off!" shouted the fleeing soldier. Neither man nor gander stopped until inside the camp lines, when the soldier's friends relieved him of his fierce pursuer with the aid of the butt of a musket. "Did that gander think he could chase me like that and live!" the soldier exclaimed, as he surveyed the outstretched bird, but he said nothing of the baited hook, with cod line attached, which might have thrown light on the unfortunate gander's strange actions.

IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

BILL NYE TELLS ABOUT NEW YORK'S GREAT ARCHITECTURAL FAUX PAS.

He Has a Talk and Takes Luncheon with Collector Erhardt, Learns Some Things About Government and Civil Service, and Studies a Trained Chair.

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It is reported that when Juan De Verazzano in 1524 discovered the Bay of New York, and had been looked over from a therapeutic standpoint by Dr. Smith at quarantine, he proceeded almost at once to select a site for a custom house and place it in the hands of able men, several of whom are still at their desks in a pretty fair state of preservation.

The present custom house is an imposing gray granite architectural faux pas, with a low, retreating forehead like that

LUNCHING WITH THE COLLECTOR.

of the pickerel. It is an inconvenient stone quarry with fluted columns, and, I would say, seems to be a cross between a long neglected cistern and a second hand sarcophagus.

If this be treason make the most of it. I've already had an Indian outbreak this winter, and I do not mind a little set-to with the government, as I had funds left over after adjusting the Indian difficulty.

The New York custom house is a triumph of inconvenience, a miracle of misfits and architectural deformities. It is a sort of compromise, so far as comfort goes, between the massive, rectangular residence of the cave dweller and the root cellar of the renaissance. There is no room in it, no elevator, no effort to be fireproof above the first floor, no light, no air, no method, no comfort and no economy. Venerable officials and employes who were there to show Henry Hudson over the building are still using the same tin cuspidors made of the inverted lid of the tin dinner pail of the past. The same sand is in them yet.

Monarchies have risen, flourished and decayed, kings have been born, cut their eye teeth, reigned a few lonesome weeks and moldered back into plebeian dust. Emperors have risen, and in a few years practically dictated to the world for a time, but their dust is in the mighty brick yard of the past, and the winds of heaven are whistling through the tattered upholstery of their vacant thrones, but the gray sand in the tin cuspidor of the custom house of the United States smiles mockingly at the swift and hungry centuries.

The custom house is ornamented with a big granite porch, supported by the government and a row of massive fluted columns as devoid of beauty as the animated drumstick of the antique chorus girl. This porch is expensive, but without use or beauty. In this respect it resembles the average case of typhoid imitative Englishman.

The first thing encountered in the interior is a rotunda, which presents the bright and ever changing scenery noticeable from the bottom of a dried well. It started out to be the arena for a cock fight, changed its mind and sought to be a dry cistern; then securing a political pull it proceeded to become the rotunda of the custom house, and every effort to remove it has so far proved unavailing.

Entering the large corner room where sits the collector of the port—and other suitable beverages—I found Mr. Erhardt with his back to the fire and his face to the foe.

He comes down about 9 a. m. and works till 5 o'clock in the evening, lunching in his office.

By hanging around till about 1 o'clock I was invited to lunch with him. Hon. James W. Husted sat and conversed while we ate. The artist will kindly make a rather pleasing drawing of the three scholarly gentlemen as they appeared at the time.

A man went by the door and looked cautiously in. Afterward I heard him say to another man that he understood the Sutherland sisters were lunching together today. They then, both of them, burst into a low, coarse laugh.

The correspondence room is a very busy place, and hundreds of letters intended for the collector's private eye are carefully opened and read by Mr. Jeffries, who came to New York in the fall of 1492, and at once went to work at his present job. I refer to this matter of correspondence because a great many people think that by marking a letter to a high official as private or personal it will be read only by him and immediately placed under his pillow at night. The collector can, however, have no secrets during office hours, at least through the mails and hardly viva voce.

The cashier's room interested me a good deal. It always does wherever I go. So, with the collector to vouch for me, I went through the little dingy offices and dens where as high as a million and a half per day is handled. This money, as Col. Jones explained, is either in the form of a specially certified check or currency, and the latter is constantly assorted into the proper denominations, so that at the time for handing over to the sub-treasury at evening, quarters are in their proper parcels, duly counted, so likewise small change and large up to the ten thousand dollar bill, which I held in my hand quite a while, meantime asking Col. Jones to notice what a peculiarly mottled appearance the sky had.

However, with a suspicion growing, I dare say, out of his long and busy contact with sharpers and men of little principle, he watched me eagerly, I noticed, and sent an employe to the window to look at the peculiarly mottled appearance of the sky.

One of the best experts on bills and silver counterfeits in the country, no doubt, has his little cage in the cashier's office. He cannot always explain why he does not like a bill or a silver piece, but he knows he does not choose any of it, and a test shows that he is correct. Long after I had left this department Col. Jones showed , and asked me if I saw anything peculiar about it. I said no, I did not, aside from the fact that a $20 bill always did have a novel appearance to me.

"Well," said he, "that is a counterfeit. It was detected just after you went out."

I convinced him after a while that I did not do it, though.

The bill had been dimly photographed, and then all the work, back and front, carefully done over with a pen. It was a pretty good looking bill. Mr. Urban detected it while a nervous person would be engaged in ejaculating the words Jack Robinson. Mr. Urban is one of the men who holds his office by right of eternal fitness, and nobody ever ventures to ask him what his politics may be or used to be. It is a secret between him and high heaven. That is the way it should be.

If a man could make himself absolutely necessary to his employer or his government, and then remain there at his post instead of having to go out for three months every year to yell for his party till the rich, ripe rum mantled to his luscious bugle, there would be a net saving to the world in 200 years that would buy some man a nice little farm.

The cashier's office has a system of three checks, whereby the counter, the bookkeeper and the teller are guarding against each other's mistakes, and so accurate is this matter that in a day's work ranging from $400,000 to $1,500,000 the footings of the three are alike to a cent.

The certified check, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not go at the custom house. The bank may be ever so good; its certificate must be to the effect that so much money is on deposit to its credit at the sub-treasury, and when that account is overdrawn, if only for five cents, that check waits till the account is made good again.

When you pay duties the fact that you are the president of a bank or the head of a family does not count. Ready money or the certificate of the sub-treasury alone goes.

In one corner of the cashier's department is a headsman's block, near it a serrated punch and a sledge hammer. When a coin is found to be worthless it is carefully laid on this block, the pinking iron is placed upon it and then a strong man hits it a welt with the sledge.

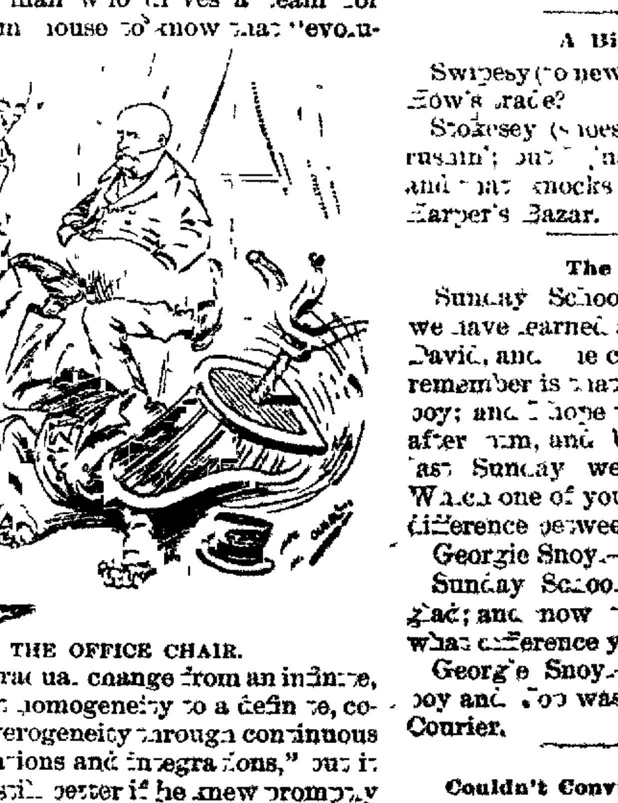
After knocking the essential tar out of the coin, as one may say, it is politely returned to the owner, who has to make it good. The idea, as the bright eyed reader has already discovered, no doubt, is to prevent its circulation, and that is a most invariably the result.

Civil service has its odd and rather amusing features to one, at least, who sees the ridiculous readily. For instance, there is a position under the government in the customs which requires that a man who fills it shall, to the best of his ability, knock off the lids of boxes by means of a cold chisel and hammer.

The knowledge of Euclid or the binomial theorem is not absolutely necessary, the principal thing being to avoid pulling out the thumb nail while pulling the other nails. But the civil service requires that he shall know certain things, whether he can knock off the lid of the box or not. One of these men has to stand upon a set of cyclopedias in order to reach the top of a big box.

In the language of a friend, "he is up on books, but he is short on stature." The civil service does not ask him how tall he is, but whether a given line, bisecting the base of an isosceles triangle and running due east toward a given point, will also bisect the circumference of a given circle whose radius is perpendicular to the base of the isosceles triangle.

Take also the case of a man whose duty it is to pack and unpack valuable bric-a-brac. Those who have put in a year or two packing and unpacking without breakage costly china, marble, glass and other truck will agree with me that this is extremely important, although a civil service examination does not touch the question. Of course it is well for a man who drives a team for the custom house to know that "evolution is a gradual change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations," but it would be still better if he knew promptly what to do in a malignant case of botts.



THE OFFICE CHAIR.

But I cannot do this subject justice, and perhaps I should not refer to it here, because it really does not belong to a letter treating of the custom house, for the cases above referred to were obtained surreptitiously from other parties. The collector seems to take kindly to civil service, I judged, and although he courteously laughed when I referred to these illustrations, he did not give way to mirth as I have seen people do.

He is kind to those who have served well and faithfully, and seems to cling to faithful employes wherever the public weal requires it or will be best subserved. I think that is what he said, though the word weal is one that I know very little of. He says that gross incompetence, intemperance or indolence would always meet with a prompt dismissal.

"And what would you regard as a pronounced case of indolence in the service of the government, Mr. Erhardt?"

"Well, the government is not generally severe on its employes, I think. For instance, I knew of a man who acted for many years as a watchman for the government, and while the president was down there at Washington this man held up his corner of the great national fabric by attending the theatre while on watch. He slept at the government building, but took his meals at home. Thus he got his salary for his lodging, and often received a box at the theatre on the strength of his relations with the government. He is now not in it."

"But regarding virulent and long continued attacks of indolence, does the government fire such cases?"

"Yes, always. Ultimately. The policy of the government has been rather pacific, and yet where a man has become so sedentary that he can sit down on an open Barlow knife and go to sleep we look into his case. Should he occupy all day a chair on which there is an open eight bladed knife, with a corkscrew in the back, also open, and then at night go home with the knife adhering to his person, we call for his resignation."

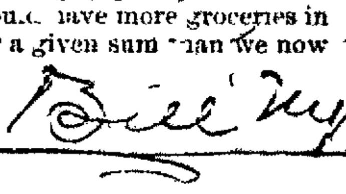
Speaking about chairs, while I was in the office word came that there had been orders issued from Washington that some of the office furniture should be repaired. It seems that some time ago a special agent of that department called on the collector. The latter showed him a chair. The agent said he did not care to sit. "Yes, yes, sit down," said the genial cherub who presides over the revenue and sits serene beneath the peculiar banner of the custom house: "take that chair right there."

The agent did so, and the collector conversed with him. Every little while the agent would put some more chalk on the leather seat of the chair and remount it, but in a few minutes he would fall off, and just barely catch himself and get out of the way before the chair stumbled and fell on him. Finally he said he guessed he must go, and as he did so the revolutionary chair slid out from under him, and going over in the corner crossed its legs and put its arms behind its back.

"Now," said the collector, "I beg your pardon for offering you that chair, but I wanted to ask you if it would be possible to get hold of an appropriation from which a suitable amount could be secured for the purpose of fixing that chair. There isn't a bareback rider in the United States who can keep his seat there over two and one-half minutes at present, and I am tired of replacing people who have fallen off that chair."

It is going to be repaired now. Also a man who cleans cisterns is going to whitewash the rotunda if the government would not deem it a mare's nest.

I sometimes think that if the United States would give more time to large affairs, like reciprocity and statesmanship, instead of running wildly a mile and a half every time an old mare flies cackling joyously from the nest, we would have more groceries in the house for a given sum than we now have.



P. S.—I will write more about the custom house later on. E. W. N.

A Correct Surmise.

"Excuse me, Mr. Travers," said the tailor, "but a gentleman named Jagway was in yesterday and wanted to order some clothes. I was a trifle suspicious of him, sir. He said he was a friend of yours and referred me to you."

"Of course," said Travers. "Jagway is all right. Why, sir, that fellow is just as good as I am."

"Yes, sir," replied the tailor sadly, "that is just what I thought."—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Mean Swindle.

Mistress—Did you ask for milk bread?

Domestic—Yes, mum.

"What a miserable little loaf they gave you!"

"Yes, mum; it's my opinion, mum, that that baker is usin' condensed milk."—New York Weekly.

A Big Business.

Swipesy (to newsboy)—Hello, Stokesey! How's trade?

Stokesey (shoestring vender)—Trade's rushin'; but I just took in a lead dime, and that knocks the profits for today.—Harper's Bazar.

The Difference.

Sunday School Teacher—And now we have learned a good deal about young David, and the chief thing for you to remember is that he was such a manly boy; and I hope that you will all pattern after him, and be manly boys. Now, last Sunday we studied about Job. Which one of you boys can tell me some difference between David and Job?

Georgie Snoy—I can, teacher.

Sunday School Teacher—I am very glad; and now tell the class, George, what difference you think of.

Georgie Snoy—David was a manly boy and Job was a holy man.—Boston Courier.

Couldn't Convince the Court of It.

"Yer look bad, Jim. Been under the weather?"

"Sorter. Today's the first time I've been outer doors in three months."

"What was the matter with yer?"

"Nothin', but the judge wouldn't believe it."—Life.

STUDENTS' PROBLEM.

How They May Live Decently in the French Capital.

Reputation Which Americans Have Secured in Europe.

American Artists' Club—Price of Rooms, Board, Etc.

PARIS, December 6.—The problem which most students have to solve on reaching Europe is this: How to live decently and cheaply. Americans abroad have the reputation—a flattering one certainly—of paying but too soon in order to pick up an indefinite number of dollars. Like many reputations, this is not always justified, especially in the case of our future painters or sculptors. I shall not hesitate in treating this interesting question to enter into very minute details. Rich young men need not read further, my advice is not intended for them.

The system largely adopted in Germany, for instance, of entering a family, where a young man can find board and lodging, and furthermore, learn to speak that family's language without paying very dear for these advantages, is not easy to practice here. It is rare to find a family in Paris willing to open its door to a stranger, even if that stranger offers a good price. There are exceptions, of course, but they are not common, and boarding in private houses costs more than most students can afford. The price is rarely below $40 or $50 a month, and generally much more.

The first thing for a student to do is to decide where he means to work and to look out for a room in the neighborhood. Should he think of entering the School of Fine Arts he must choose the left side of the river, or the "Latin Quarter," as it is called, where most students of every description lodge. Unfortunately, in the immediate surroundings, hotels are dear and rents high. But exercise is good for young people and a brisk walk is an excellent preparation for hard work. A great many Americans have gone as far as the Boulevard Raspail, a good part of the city with broad streets, plenty of air and inexpensive lodgings.

Another artistic quarter chosen often by those who work at the Julian studio or who already boast of a studio of their own, is on the right side of the river, toward Montmartre, beyond the exterior boulevards.

There are various systems adopted by students. The most convenient, perhaps, is to take a furnished room in some hotel; this costs usually from six to ten dollars a month.

My advice would be rather as follows, if a young man intends to spend several years in Paris. Hire an unfurnished room with a sunny exposure, plenty of light and air, and furnish it economically. A good room, rather high-perched I admit, costs from $40 to $60 a year. As to the furniture, there are quantities of second hand shops where one can find clean beds, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. Should my young countryman feel sure of his French, he might go to the Hotel Drouot, the great public auction rooms of Paris, where sometimes whole sets of furniture go for a mere song. But a timid foreigner might feel a little out of place in the somewhat rough crowd that assembles in these auction rooms. When the student leaves Paris he then sells the furniture he has used for several years. This is often done without great loss. He thus has been well and comfortably lodged at less expense often than if he had lived in some cheap and, perchance, unsavory hotel.

For a young artist whose purse is not absolutely flat, the pleasantest place or establishment would consist in a studio with bedroom attached. He could thus work at home part of the day instead of remaining all his time in the public studio. This sort of establishment costs from one hundred to one hundred and sixty or seventy dollars. Here a little more furniture than for a single room would be necessary. The young man who can afford this amount of luxury is looked upon by his comrades as a sort of Crœsus. Sometimes two students club together, take a good large studio and divide the cost. This is excellent when the two friends are sure to remain on good terms to the last.

After having found a good lodging place the question of board is the next in importance. Young men are apt to treat this somewhat lightly. In order to indulge in some piece of luxury, such as the opera or a fashionable theatre, I have known students to dispense with their dinners or replace it by a bit of bread. They are young and strong and do not mind a little hunger, but youth and strength are not eternal and in after years ruined health is often the result of insufficient food at an age when youth has need to eat heartily.

Many young men go to some eating house or *table d'hote* and pay so much a month, usually from $15 to $20 * * for their two meals, morning and evening. This is, perhaps, the most economical way of living, but it is not the most pleasant. In the first place, the food which, for the first few days, seems palatable enough, after a month or two fatigues one by its monotony; every dish seems to taste alike. Then, it is often inconvenient to return to the same place at stated hours. There are eating houses everywhere in Paris, from the fine restaurant to the modest *cremerie* or *rotisserie*, so that, on leaving his work, the young artist is sure of finding some sort of a meal close at hand. The most healthy food is, I think, that given in the establishment called "Bouillon Duval;" there is one of these restaurants in every part of the city. But the portions given being very small, the meal costs pretty dear. As a usual thing, in modest eating houses, the noonday meal ought not to cost more than 30 to 35 cents and the dinner about half a dollar. One can even spend less than this without starving.

Most students choose certain restaurants and meet there so as to eat at the same table. This is a very good habit for not only is it pleasant to dine in company, but often the artistic discussions, the violent admiration and equally violent hatred of this or that school, or of certain celebrated artists, are excellent training for the young and unsophisticated stranger. It reveals to him certain phases of artistic life which his professors would scarcely be likely to show him.

But a young man needs something beyond mere food and lodging, something different also from the companionship of the painting room; a little society is an excellent thing from every point of view. An American student usually brings with him some letters of introduction to his countrymen abroad. That is all very well and hospitality is certainly not confined to the other side of the big ocean, it is found in every "American Colony." Something more, however, was needed, a neutral ground where young Americans could meet, feel at home, talk about American affairs in the familiar English tongue. This friendly neutral ground has lately been found, thanks to the energetic initiative of a young painter, Mr. A. A. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson's creation is a capital one, but it has been only half carried out as yet for lack of sufficient funds. However, the "Art Student's Club" exists and promises to become very popular. A generous American lady pays the house rent; a number of young men have already inscribed themselves as members and others will certainly follow. They find at No. 18 Boulevard Montparnesse, pleasant rooms where they can spend their evenings, most comfortably, reading or chatting. All the best American papers and periodicals are received at the club. Every week the members open their doors to their friends; they have their "day," or rather evening, as well as any fashionable lady, and thus make the acquaintance of many of their fellow countrymen whom they would otherwise perhaps not meet.

But Mr. Anderson's ambition is to make the club still more practically useful to our students. He wishes to open there a good eating room, where the meals would be simple but perfectly wholesome, and cost less than anywhere else. In a few years the club could be made self sustaining, meanwhile, like many another excellent undertaking, it requires a little help. No doubt that help will be forthcoming, for the enterprise is a truly patriotic and generous one, and the disinterested efforts of Mr. Anderson deserve to be crowned with success. GEORGE P. A. HEALY.

Stopped his Braying.

From "A Journey Through the Chinese Empire," by M. Huc.

One evening, when our catechist was vaunting the qualities of his ass, we could not help interrupting him. "Your ass," said we, "is an abominable brute. During the whole journey he has prevented our getting a wink of sleep."

"Why did you not tell us so before?" said the catechist, "I would soon have stopped his singing." As the ancient school master was somewhat of a wag, and indulged occasionally in small jokes, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly.

"Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" said he, when we met the next morning.

"Perhaps not, at all events we certainly did not hear him."

"No, no, I think not, I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bray, he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To insure his silence, therefore, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he can not raise it."

We smiled, without reply, thinking this was another piece of his pleasantry, but he cried: "Come now and see, you can easily convince yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the courtyard, where we beheld sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears hung down, his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate toward him, and begged his master to untie the stone directly, and, as soon as ever he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised, first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted enthusiasm.

A Story of Bismarck

Philadelphia Press.

"A Fellow Student" has written, under the title of "Bismarck Intime," an engaging volume of anecdotes illustrative of "The Iron Chancellor in Private Life," which is the title given by Mr. Henry Hayward to his English translation. It may not be generally known how Bismarck went to work to compel his landlord to fix up bells at his lodgings when he was Prussian delegate to the federal diet at Frankfort.

He had taken apartments in the house of a patrician of this free city who held the Prussians in great repugnance, and when Bismarck applied to him to have a bell fixed up in his servant's room he answered that that was not in the agreement, and that if Bismarck wanted a bell he must get it fixed himself, and at his own expense. A few days after the whole house was turned topsy turvy. A loud report of fire arms was heard to proceed from the delegate's room. The landlord, frightened to death, rushed up to his lodger's apartments, and bursting, all out of breath, into Bismarck's study, found him seated at his desk before a great pile of documents and calmly smoking his big pipe. There was a pistol lying on the table, still smoking at the barrel.

"For the love of heaven, what has happened?" asked the frightened landlord, more dead than alive.

"Nothing, nothing," answered Bismarck quietly. "Don't disturb yourself. I was only calling my servant. It is a very harmless signal, to which you will have to accustom yourself, for no doubt I shall want oftentimes to use it again."

The bell was fixed up next day.

The American Seaman.

New York Star.

Down on West street, looking at the big shipping, Captain C. E. McConnell, an old lake seaman, was strolling yesterday. I met him and we fell into a chat.

"It is rather the fashion to talk about the race of American seamen dying out," he said, "and to point to the disappearance of the whales from the Arctic seas as the cause for the decadence of the Yankee tar. As a matter of fact, there are more seamen, and better seamen, sailing out of Chicago than ever left New Bedford or Marblehead. The dangers of the ocean are nothing to the dangers of the lakes, where a lee shore threatens, no matter whence the wind blows, and where the nature of the cargo carried is peculiarly dangerous. The great article of lake commerce is wheat, and the man who sails on a ship laden with wheat in bulk takes his life in his hands. There is no known method of stowing it securely. A day or two of rough weather will cause it to settle, and leave a large space between the flooring and the cargo. When this is the case, the danger is imminent. Whenever a heavy wave causes the vessel to careen sharply the cargo is apt to shift. This nearly always results in a wreck. By changing the centre of gravity the shifting cargo prevents the vessel from righting, and, unless the storm ceases, she is sure to fill and go to the bottom. Any one familiar with the manner in which this peril, ever present, is faced and overcome will never say the American seaman is degenerating. With all this the death rate on the lakes is fearful. For business reasons this is concealed from the public, but last year over two thousand sailors lost their lives on the lakes, a greater casualty than the entire British seagoing mercantile marine can show."

Mr. Reed Able to Tell a Story

Chicago Herald.

Mr. Reed tells a story to illustrate his views as to the situation of the republican party.

"We are like the man up in Maine," he said. "This man was charged with a good many offenses against the peace and morality of the neighborhood, and so his neighbors got together and gave him a horsewhipping and ducked him in a horse pond and tarred and feathered him. After all this was over, and the man had cleaned the slime and tar and picked the feathers off himself he showed up one day bright and smiling. 'There's nothing the matter with me,' he said. 'I'm just as good a man as I ever was, and all here, safe and sound, and feeling first rate though I must own my moral tone has been lowered a little.'"

Batch for Canon City.

DENVER, December 20.—The following criminals convicted before Judge Decker were sentenced this morning: George McBey, convicted of grand larceny, eight years in the state penitentiary. George Leavitt, who plead guilty to the theft of a watch, 18 months. As Leavitt had never before transgressed, the court imposed a light sentence. Joe Pritchard, who admitted a charge of burglary, pleaded drunkenness as an extenuating circumstance and was sent below for two years. Richard Davis, a consort of a French woman, was given two years for burglary. James Rankin, 49 years of age, for purloining a lot of carpenter's tools, was sentenced to one year. Richard McFadden, convicted of stealing a horse, in whose case a motion for new trial was pending instructed his counsel to withdraw the motion and announced himself ready for sentence. He received eighteen months. A new trial was denied in the case of James Walker, convicted of assault with intent to rape Mrs. Alice Greybeal. Walker was given three years. The motion for a new trial in the case of Chas. W. Goble, and his father, W. W. Goble, convicted of killing a bartender named Kelley was denied. Both prisoners were then sentenced, young Goble receiving a life sentence and his father was sentenced for ten years.

Succi's Last Fast.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Signor Succi will end his forty-five day fast at 8:30 o'clock this evening. He said this morning he could fast at least fifteen days longer but the physicians who have been watching him say he could not live five days longer without food. Succi looks like a corpse today. He lay in bed this morning half dressed with bed clothes piled on his emaciated shivering form, his eyes half closed and his voice weak. He said he would never fast again for such a length of time. To-day he will drink tepid water and he will break his fast on a cup of cocoa. The physicians are anxious as to the effect the first meal will have on him. At 8:30 o'clock this morning Succi weighed [illegible] pounds, a loss of 42[illegible] pounds since he began his fasting.

Acquitted by the Jury.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—It will be remembered that some time ago, E. C. R. Foster, an attorney of Hernando, Miss., shot and killed another attorney, C. R. Bryce, owing to domestic troubles in which the name of Foster's wife was implicated. After thoroughly investigating the case the jury declined to return an indictment against Foster on the ground that he acted the part of a "sensible and sane man who vindicated the law and acted in accordance with the sentiments of every honorable, brave, true, noble and virtuous man."

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Two Young Men Go Through the Ice at Cheyenne Lake.

Cheyenne lake was the scene of a very distressing accident on the 19th inst by which two young men, Charles Reed and Charles Hendrickson, were drowned. Ever since the first hard freeze a few weeks ago there has been good skating on the north end of the lake, although the south end was still open water. About two weeks ago the Broadmoor company put a man named Downer at the lake to preserve order and to collect 25 cents from each skater. Last Sunday the warm wind greatly weakened and softened the ice and although the nights since have been cool the days have been so warm that the ice has steadily diminished in strength and thickness. That afternoon the sun was very warm and the ice became so soft that Downer began to warn all comers that it was not safe. About 2 o'clock Reed and Hendrickson, in company with Fred Parker, who keeps a popcorn stand on Pike's Peak avenue, and some other young men went out, but they were warned by Downer, and all but the three named went back. Downer told them that if they did go on the ice not to go on that part below the island as it was very dangerous down there. About half past three Mrs. Downer came over to see her husband and she saw Fred Parker sitting on the shore near the extreme southern limit of the ice, while Reed and Hendrickson were skating over toward him from the island. Reed saw a mitten lying on the ice and stopped to pick it up. As soon as he stopped, his dead weight broke the ice and he sank to his arm pits, clinging to the edge of the ice. He gave a cry of alarm and Hendrickson, who was 10 yards nearer the shore, stopped, when his footing also gave way leaving him clinging to the edge of the hole. Downer and several carpenters were at work at the upper end of the lake, and ran at once to the rescue with planks which they threw out to the two young men, hoping that they might support themselves until they could be rescued, but both were soon overcome by the intensely cold water and after a few ineffectual struggles to draw themselves out they gradually relaxed their hold and sank in 15 feet of water. After a few ineffectual attempts to recover the bodies by throwing some old gates on the ice and by using the old leaky boat which is on the lake, the carpenters set about building a serviceable raft while Fred Parker went to town to get ropes and hooks and to summon Coroner Marlow.

About five o'clock the raft was launched and Mr Voorhees, the manager of the telephone office in this city, and a carpenter named Alexander, went out on it and slowly pushed it out from the shore, breaking the ice on all sides of them until they reached the spot where Reed went down. The wind blew bitterly cold from the west and they were constantly wet up to their knees by the dipping of the raft, but still they worked on. On shore a fire was built and a crowd stood around it, constantly on the watch to be of some service. They talked together in low tones and every now and then some one would give a hysterical laugh, which had more the sound of a sob. Two young men, the brothers of the two drowned boys, stood side by side, silent, with tightly closed lips, watching the dark waters with a painfully eager intensity. Again and again the grapple was thrown out from the raft but each time it came back without touching anything. Suddenly Alexander, who was working on the shore side of the raft with a hook on a long pole called out that he had found one of them and a few moments later the body of young Hendrickson lay on the stony border of the lake where the crowd gathered around with pale faces. The face was neither discolored nor distorted but looked as if one were immersed in peaceful dreamless sleep. Just before the first body was brought to the surface Mr Voorhees thought that he had located the other body and so the raft immediately returned to the spot and at the first cast the hook caught in the skate and the body drawn out on the raft. Undertaker Davis had a wagon waiting and at once took charge of the bodies and brought them to the city while Voorhees and Alexander, after warming themselves by the fire and putting on some dry footwear which had been provided for them, went home leaving the lake deserted.

The funeral of Charles Reed, the young man drowned in Cheyenne lake Friday afternoon, occurred from the residence of his father, E. F. Reed, on South Cascade avenue, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance was very large and the services impressive. The funeral of Charles Hendrickson, the other unfortunate, occurred Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents, 328 South Cascade avenue.

There seems to be conflicting evidence as to whether the skaters were warned about the condition of the ice, and in view of this Coroner Marlow Saturday summoned the following jury to investigate the deaths: Sylvester Johnson, Rev E. E. Carrington, A. C. Kern, D. W. Robbins, Albert Mathews, J. F. Pracht. The jury viewed the remains, and will hold the inquest to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The first of a series of Demorest contests will be held in the United Presbyterian church December 29th. Eight children are being coached by Miss Bent on temperance recitations and will compete for a handsome silver medal. These contests have met with wonderful success in the east, and it is hoped that the friends of temperance here will give hearty support.

A Democrat's Opinions.

State Senator-elect A. T. Gunnell, of Lake county, was seen by a reporter for this paper on the 21st inst. as he was about to take the Midland train for Denver. Judge Gunnell is one of the fortunate democratic delegation from Lake county, which was chosen by such a handsome majority. He is a lawyer of recognized ability and character, and will make a valuable legislator. The judge is strongly opposed to annual three months' sessions of the legislature. "Why," said he, "it takes half the session for us new members to get an intelligent idea of what the people of the state really want. I think a five or six months' session once in two years would be much better in results and cost the tax-payers less."

"The treasury matter? Oh, yes, I think the legislature will satisfy the demands of the people on that score. We democrats are, as you know, greatly in the minority, but the republicans have elected a great many good men in both branches, and therefore I think such measures as the treasury interest will be properly provided for. The laws under which contracts are let for supplies will, very probably, be revised in such a way as to render impossible any future robbery of the state by that means."

"Whom will the democratic minority honor with the nomination for United States senator?"

"Well, now, it is impossible to say at this time, but the suggestion that it should be either Governor Adams or Judge Yeaman, our late candidate for governor, is received with a great deal of favor."

The judge thought that the democratic minority would be practically a unit on most of the important measures likely to come before the legislature, as the party was desirous of making a good record for itself, with which to go before the people at future elections. He is also sanguine as to the party's prospects for the presidential election next ensuing, and thinks the tariff will then be revised in the interests of the mass of the people.

The Rae Motor.

Mr. F. E. Tabo, who represents the Detroit Electrical works on the 20th completed the task of placing a Rae motor, manufactured by this company, under one of the cars of the Rapid Transit company. The motive power, under the system which is now in use here, is applied through two motors and it is claimed that one of these acts as a drag or brake upon the other, causing lost power. In the Rae system there is only one motor on a car and it lies engthways of the car. The armature has a speed of turning 1300 revolutions per minute as does the Sprague motor only turns 900 times. Its motion is communicated by a gear to a countershaft, which extends to both axles and turns them by means of two bevel gearings. The armature runs in graphite bushings and therefore never needs oiling. The motor, instead of being flexibly attached to the axle as is the Sprague motor, is fixed in a rigid truck which is fastened together with rivets. The adjustment of the motor, therefore, never changes and besides this the bearing can be made closer fitting and all buzzing and clanking is done away with. The car rests on the truck by means of fourteen spiral springs, extending the whole length of the car, and the rocking motion so noticeable on the cars now in use is prevented. A trial trip was made yesterday, and although the machinery was still somewhat stiff, the test was highly satisfactory. The car when running at a high rate of speed made so little noise that ordinary tones of voice could be heard distinctly in the car and the same thing was observed by people along the street. The trolley in this system swings on a pivot instead of having to be turned over as on the old cars and it keeps on the wire much better. The switch board on the platform takes up almost no room at all. The current is not varied in a bulky switch box on the platform in the way of passengers, but all the apparatus is under the platform. The device is very simple. The current as it comes through the wires runs through a rheostat or resistance coil. The lever on the switch board as it is turned cuts out successive portions of the coil and thus sends more current to the motor, and when the lever is turned all the way it cuts out the coil entirely and the current runs direct to the machinery. It takes a few moments to start the current through the coil and so the car starts very gently and easily. The car will go right into service and if it proves satisfactory the seven new cars will be fitted with the Rae motor.

Editor Garcia of the Palmer Lake Herald was a visitor in the city last week. Editor Garcia has been studying the doings of the passion drama in preparing a serial story that he wishes to dispose of to a Colorado Springs paper.

Mrs. J. J. Hagerman has presented the free reading room seventeen new volumes of books, largely historical works.

CORNER STONE LAID.

The Corner Stone of the Girls' Hall Laid on the 19th inst. with Appropriate Ceremonies.

The corner stone of the Girls' hall was laid on the 19th inst. the exercises being under the charge of the Woman's Educational society of Colorado college. Ground for this building was broken but a short time ago, but Colorado's sun has shone unceasingly upon the work, which has gone forward with so much rapidity that the basement walls are all up and the corner stone was all ready to be put in its place Saturday. The ladies of the society and the young lady students of the college all wore very smiling faces as they assembled in the chapel for the preliminary exercises. The ladies smiled with satisfaction as they began to see the first real tangible results of their working and scheming and generous giving of time and money, which is taking form in this beautiful structure. And the young college students of the gentler sex smiled in anticipation of the time when their college home, so happily begun, should be turned over to them, a finished structure. The exercises held in the chapel were of an informal character, and partook more of the nature of a board meeting. After a short but fervent prayer for the ultimate success of this undertaking, Mrs. Slocum, president of the society, delivered a short address, giving a statement of the work in hand. After this the meeting was adjourned to the building, where everything had been gotten in readiness by the architect. The usual tin box, containing curiosities for posterity, was placed in the cavity beneath the stone by Mrs. Slocum. This box contained a list of names of the members of the Educational society; a list of the young lady students; a catalogue of the college, containing a list of the members of the faculty and courses of study; a copy of the Coloradoo Collegian; copies of city papers containing accounts of the jubilee celebration and the fair for the Girls' hall; a copy of President Harrison's message; list of contributors and various other interesting documents.

Then came a pretty and interesting feature of the occasion which was the part played by three little girls, all less than five years of age, who marched up one by one and deposited a trowel full of mortar upon the base where the big stone was to rest. The stone now being placed in position, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. J. J. Hagerman and other members of the society in turn took the big mallet and gave a blow or two to help settle it firmly in its place. This concluded the exercises thus happily begun and carried out, and the gayly dressed crowd of ladies and girls again gave place to the gang of brawny workmen, under whose muscular hands the stately building grows into form and shape.

Collision on the Midland.

East bound passenger train No. 4, on the Midland, ran into a lot of outfit cars on a siding at Sands, a station near Cardiff, Friday morning at 1.45. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a brakeman in not flagging the train properly. The front end of the engine was derailed and the front platform of the baggage car damaged somewhat. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride on the front end, were badly hurt, and a tramp sleeping in one of the outfit cars was killed. One of the employes of the outfit train was injured about the head, but not very seriously. No passengers were hurt nor was the track damaged. The fireman jumped, receiving serious but not fatal injuries. The engineer remained at his post and was not injured. The train was delayed about four hours and conveyed some of the injured to Glenwood Springs and some to this city. The latter are now at the Sisters' hospital.

One Susie Brown, of Colorado City, has been sentenced to a fine of $50 and to 60 days in the county jail by a justice of that place. Susie was drunk and disorderly when put in the cooler.

Miss Harrie Barnes, daughter of Mr. J. P. Barnes, returned Saturday from St. Mary's academy, Knoxville, Ill., for the holiday vacation.

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—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS & MECHANICS TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

[illegible]

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

wel6-tf

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(NEW YORK)
FOR 1891.

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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

[illegible]
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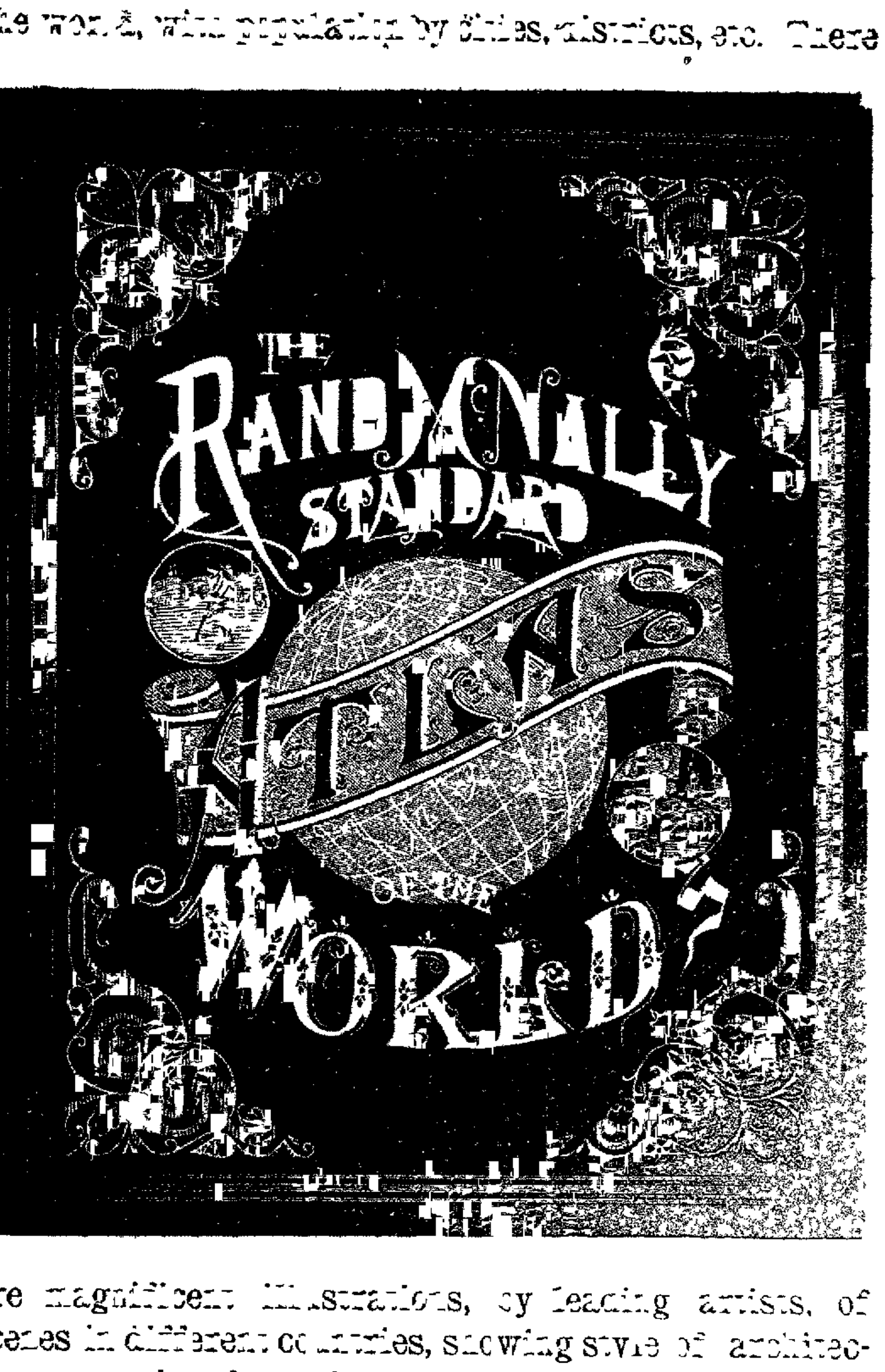

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Weekly Gazette, one year and Atlas	$3 50
Daily Gazette, 3 months and Atlas	4 50
Daily Gazette, 6 months and Atlas	7 00
Daily Gazette, one year and Atlas	11 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of ninety-seven dollars and seventy four cents ($97 74), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Sarah E. Rhodes in favor of Carlton J. C. Izzens out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Sarah E. Rhodes, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: A square tract of land containing five (5) acres, lying and being in the southwest corner of the south east quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5 in township 13, south of range 64 west, situate in El Paso county, and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Sarah E. Rhodes in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the court house of El Paso county, Colorado. [illegible]

Dated at Colorado Springs this 10th day of December, 1890.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, December 13, 1890.

wm 13-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 9th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 19, 1891, viz: Samuel L. Dyer, Pre D. S. No. [illegible], for the ne ¼ ne ¼, s ½ ne ¼ and ne ¼ se ¼, sec 24, tp 11s, r 66w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Emanuel Hoover, Isaac Dawes, George C. Truitt, Clarence E. Fursman, all of Falcon P. O., Colo.

F. DEBALDWIN,
Register.

wm-13-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the twenty-fourth day of October, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 24th day of October, 1889, in book 1[illegible], at page 266, William G. Riddoch, of El Paso county, aforesaid, duly conveyed to John De Witt Peltz, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the said county of El Paso or his refusal or failure or inability to act, to the then acting clerk of said El Paso county, thereby intending the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises hereinbelow particularly described as collateral security for the payment of a certain promissory note executed by said William G. Riddoch, for the principal sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, payable to the order of E. F. Van Orden, two years after its date, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and

Whereas, it is provided in and by the said deed of trust, that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, then, and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured, and the interest thereon to the time of sale may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and the said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest which became due and payable upon the said promissory note on the 24th day of October, 1890, amounting to the sum of forty-eight ($48) dollars, and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by the said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described, in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed, and for the purposes specified therein; and

Whereas, John De Witt Peltz, the trustee named in the said deed of trust, has removed from the said county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and is unable to act.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and now acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, aforesaid, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, on the 31st day of January, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the steps at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado the lands and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption, of the said William G. Riddoch, his heirs and assigns therein, and which are described as follows, viz: All the lands and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, viz: Lots numbered seven (7) and fifteen (15) in block numbered three (3), in the town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1890.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.

wm-13-5

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Mary Jane Cassidy, of the county of Essex and state of Massachusetts, by James Cassidy, her attorney in fact, did on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1889, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D., 1889, in book 111, on page 135, convey to Wm. S. Jackson, of El Paso county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then the acting clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered ten (10) and eleven (11) in block numbered one hundred and forty-eight (148) in Stump's addition to the town of Colorado City, according to the recorded plat thereof, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Mary A. Jennings, of one certain promissory note of the said Mary Jane Cassidy, for the principal sum of four hundred (400) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of said note until paid.

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default be made in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the said Wm. S. Jackson has tendered his written resignation as the trustee in said deed of trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of a part of the interest, and the taxes upon the property, has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, F. W. Howbert, being the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, January 12, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

F. W. HOWBERT.
Acting Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, successor in trust.
Colorado Springs, December 8, 1890.

wm 13-5

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry V. McNeil, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 29th day of Dec., A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, William C. McNeil, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then ask to be discharged as such executor, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 26th, 1890.

WILLIAM C. McNEIL,
Executor of the estate of Henry V. McNeil, deceased.

w. 29-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, R. Belle Chesbro, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the 3d day of December, A. D., 1889, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1889, in book 111, at page 77, thereof, convey to the undersigned, Edward F. Wright, of said county as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then, to the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: That part of block numbered five (5) of the Rock Island Addition to the city of Colorado Springs as per the recorded plat of said block, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of said block, running thence northerly to the northwest corner thereof, thence easterly along the north boundary line of said block 100 feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the first course to the south boundary line of said block, thence westerly 100 feet to beginning, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to A. A. McGovney, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said R. Belle Chesbro, of even date therewith for the principal sum of eleven hundred eighty-six and 56/100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid, and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the said successor in trust the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of a part of the principal and interest of said note has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, and the legal holder of said note has elected, under the terms of said deed of trust that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date shall become due and payable, as provided by said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said Edward F. Wright trustee, or in case of my failure for any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, December 29th, 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Colorado Springs, November 28th, 1890.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, County Clerk, El Paso county Colorado, Successor in Trust.

w. 29-4

REED BROS.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

28 South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO

MODEL CHICKEN HOUSE.

Chickens to be Raised in Colorado Springs on a Large Scale.

It is very often, if not generally the case, that those most deserving are treated the worst. Anyone having a valuable horse will surely see to its wants, put to a good stable, blanket, bedding, food, and he will take care that it don't get a cold. A valuable cow is also provided for by men in a similar manner, and so are many other pets of the animal race we have not room to mention.

Only a chicken is treated indifferently, people as a rule take very little care of it, they don't care whether it has suitable shelter, in case of sickness they don't do anything for its relief. It is neglected in a most cruel manner. If nature helps—all right, if not it has to die and in most cases they are left to themselves to look for food and pick it up wherever they may find it.

Why is it people are so indifferent to an animal who gives us a most valuable part of our daily diet? How many invalids are kept up only by their nourishing products? It is therefore a shame people don't take better care of it, study its wants, and tend to it properly in case of sickness.

We were delighted the other day to find in this place one who makes an exception to the general rule, one who is making it a study, who shows the people of Colorado Springs how chickens have to be sheltered and cared for.

Mr. Max Lindenthal, corner Dale and Institute streets, has just completed the nicest and most practical chicken house in this state. He keeps some very valuable birds, of which some are imported from England. He intends to raise broilers this winter, of which he thinks of hatching about 1500 every 21 days. The brooder house will be heated by hot water and will be equipped with all the modern appliances necessary. The people of this town, especially invalids, will be glad to hear of this and to know where they may find spring chickens in midwinter or early spring. It is a sight to see 1500 little chickens under one roof. Mr. Lindenthal deserves great credit to be the first in this vicinity who is trying to supply our market with a home product on a large scale.

We would be glad to see more people following the example of Mr. Lindenthal, and would advise them to go and look at his place in order to get an idea how one of the most valuable, but sadly neglected animals ought to be treated and cared for.

THE VERDICT.

Coroner's Jury in the Cheyenne Lake Drowning Accident Censures the Broadmoor Company.

The coroner's jury in the case of Charles Reed and Charles Hendrickson, the two young men who were drowned in Cheyenne lake last Friday, convened in the district court room Monday for the examination of witnesses. Judge Colburn appeared for the families of the deceased; Judges McMorris and Harrison for the Broadmoor company, and Assistant District Attorney Cochran for the people.

Mrs. Sarah Downer testified that she saw the three boys, Reed, Hendrickson and Parker, on the ice and they seemed to be bantering each other. They did not remain long above the water after they went through.

E. W. Downer said that he is employed by the Broadmoor company. He was at the lake when the two boys were drowned. He was employed to sell tickets to skaters. The ice seemed solid, but a little mushy on top. Where the deceased fell through he thought the ice was three or four inches thick. There was no notice put up by the company warning skaters off the dangerous part of the ice, but he had personally warned all to whom he sold tickets. The deceased went contrary to his advice in going where they did. Some who bought tickets did not go on the ice and he was not sure that he had warned them. Young Parker was with the others when he sold them their tickets and he warned each, and warned Parker a second time. He did not see them fall in. Reed was about 100 steps from the shore and Hendrickson was one-third nearer. He had warned all not to go below the island, and was on the ice himself before dinner but did not cut it to ascertain its thickness.

William Monroe said that he was one of the carpenters at work on the building at the north end of the lake. He noticed five men on the ice about 10 minutes before the accident. He tried the ice where they went in and it was not strong enough to bear a man's weight. It was 15 to 25 feet from the open water. Before the accident Mr. Downer said to him that he would rather that no one was on the ice that day, but they had tickets, so he could not prevent it.

Fred Parker testified that he bought his ticket a little before Reed did, and was there when the others bought theirs. Downer said nothing that he heard about not skating south of the island, but he could have told the others without his hearing it. He was ashore when they broke in. If Downer had warned them when the tickets were bought he would have known it. He was partially induced to go out by the signs on the cars. When he went ashore for a "skinny" stick Downer said nothing to him about any danger.

E. P. Downer was recalled. He was in charge of the lake that day and sold tickets to all who applied. He made the remark to Monroe because he did not want the ice cut while it was soft. He sold tickets because the boys insisted. Afterward he admitted that he sold them as soon as he was asked. He had not the least misgiving as to the strength of the ice.

George Malone said that he was at the lake that afternoon, but the ice was so soft on top that he did not think it was worth a quarter to skate on it. Downer said that the ice was soft on top, but safe except near the shore where he would have to take a long step. He said nothing about danger south of the island.

Charles Wheeler was out at the lake for about fifteen minutes that afternoon and asked Downer if there was any charge for skating. He replied that there was. Wheeler asked if a certain colored fellow who was skating about even with the south end of the island was not getting down too far and Downer said no, it was safe all over.

J. C. Alexander was at the shore opposite the boys two minutes after they went through. The ice was honeycombed and rotten. They were about 40 or 50 feet from the open water.

Fred Reed said he was at the lake that day and bought a ticket. Downer did not warn him except to say that it was bad around the edges. He did not go below the island but was even with its south end. He passed close to the place where Reed went down. Charles Casey testified to exactly the same facts.

John Wolf was at the lake when the bodies were taken out, the ice was in bad condition. Samuel Buch said he was there at that time also and said the ice was rotten and anyone could have seen that it was unsafe.

William F. Wilcox said that he was the treasurer of the Broadmoor company. He believed that it was the general manager of the company who had the advertising done but he had no positive knowledge of it.

This closed the evidence, and after a short deliberation the jury brought in their verdict, as follows:

That the deceased came to their death by drowning in Cheyenne lake, owned by the Broadmoor company. The evidence submitted to us is not conclusive as to the culpability of any person or persons, but there was sufficient to justify us in passing censure on the owners of the lake for not exercising more care and not taking every precaution possible to guard against accident.

D. W. ROBBINS,
E. EVANS CARRINGTON,
ALBERT MATTHEWS,
A. C. KERN,
J. T. PRACHT,
SYLVESTER JOHNSON.
W. D. MARLOW, Coroner.

Dedication of Luther Chapel.

Luther chapel, in Colorado City, was dedicated last Sabbath, December 21, 1890, with appropriate religious services, at 11 a. m. Rev. Dr. Harbaugh offered the opening prayer. Rev. S. B. Barnitz, western secretary of the board of Lutheran home missions, preached an interesting and highly appropriate sermon. His theme was "The power of the gospel and the advantages of the church to the community." The sermon was one of great force, and the congregation was large and attentive. After the sermon, Rev. Dr. Howbert conducted the beautiful ceremony of consecration according to the ritual of the Evangelical Lutheran church. The house is a plain but substantial building, and has the capacity to seat 250 people. The cost of the building is about $1500. The lots, on one of which the building is located, were generously donated by Anthony Bott, esq. The audience room was beautifully adorned with evergreens, house plants and artificial flowers. At 3 p. m. there was a Sabbath school meeting at which Dr. Wm. Wells and Rev. Barnitz made very instructive and interesting addresses. It is worthy of note here that Dr. Wells makes a donation to this Sabbath school of 100 volumes of valuable books as the nucleus of a library. All say "many thanks to the generous donor." At 6 p. m. the Scandinavians of the neighborhood assembled in the church, expecting to hear Rev. Hanson, of Denver, preach in their native language, but he was not able to reach the appointment, so Rev. Barnitz and Rev. Dr. Howbert made brief addresses.

At 7.30 p. m. Rev. Barnitz again preached to a large congregation. This was a most excellent sermon on the advent of Christ the Lord. It is needless to say that the people enjoyed these services greatly. There was a hearty response to the appeal made to them for aid to help liquidate the debt resting on the church; $300 were subscribed, including the collection of $15 in cash.

The choir of the Colorado Springs Evangelical Lutheran church rendered most excellent service. The music, both instrumental and vocal, they furnished was highly appreciated. The building of this church in Colorado City in Bott's addition will, we confidently believe, eventuate in great good.

In the county court Monday Mr. E. T. Rogers argued a point in the case of Mulnix vs. the Colorado Midland road. The case involves the paying of damages for stock killed and the question raised was whether a justice of the peace had a right to assess damages.

Marshal Dana has gone to [illegible] to spend the holidays, and Night Captain Gatbright is acting marshal.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Agreement Leasing Prospect Lake Ratified on the Part of the City.

At the council meeting Tuesday night all members were present but Alderman Leech.

After routine business the following bills were read and approved:

Hardes Bros. 6 68
W. S. Van Stone 7 50
C. Morrison 3 00

Alderman McCreery stated that the persons who had asked for the lease of Prospect lake had formed a company and that they wished the contract made to the Lakeside Land and Water company. It had been the intention of the projectors ever since they began the scheme to incorporate as a company and they are all in the company.

Attorney McMorris stated that an objection might be made that the company would not be responsible. The stockholders would only be responsible in so far as they owned stock.

Alderman Roby suggested that if the lease was made to the company that it be made to enter into a bond that would be a guarantee of the fulfillment of the contract and that the names of the members of the company appear on the bond.

Some considerable argument followed but Mr. Plumb of the company had no objection to giving a bond as required. It was decided to fix the bond at $5000. Upon motion it was decided to insert the name of the company in the contract and to require the bond. A vote was taken to ratify the agreement, all voting aye but Alderman Bartlett.

Attorney McMorris read a letter from the attorneys of the D. & R. G. railroad regarding the agreement for an undercrossing at Tejon street. He stated that Mr. Sleeper, of the road, would be in the city to consult with him and the committee. He then read an agreement that had been drawn by the attorneys of the road. The agreement is quite lengthy, and Judge McMorris noted a number of corrections that should be made. After considerable argument he was authorized to enter into the agreement as he thought best, according to the suggestions made.

Alderman Rouse stated that the street and ditch committee and the public grounds committee had been considering the matter of stables for the city horses. It was proposed that the city own its teams next year for sprinkling a much larger barn would be needed. He estimated that $3300 could be saved by the city owning its teams.

Alderman Ribley backed Mr. Rouse's statements in a few remarks, and upon motion Alderman Rouse was requested to prepare a statement of figures for the board to be read at the next meeting.

A bill presented by David McShane occasioned considerable comment. Mr. McShane had been compelled to hold a number of men and teams at Lake Moraine without work through no fault of his own, and also had a bill for time lost in taking his teams to the lake. It was decided to cut the bill down $50 on account of the horses carrying up freight on their first trip. The bill was allowed at $804.70.

At the request of the Lowe Gas and Electric company it was decided that the two gas jets now used by the city be replaced by some other light, thus relieving the company of the care of them.

The city being entitled to another arc light under its contract with the El Paso company, the street and ditch committee, which has been pondering the subject for some time, could not decide the momentous question as to where it should be located. Upon motion of Alderman Rouse, it was decided to place it at the corner of Cucharas and Sawatch streets.

The council then adjourned.

Wedding Bells.

The First Congregational church was the scene of a very pleasant wedding Wednesday. Robert Stockton Smith was married to Grace Ellis Moore, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg officiating. The ceremony occurred at 7.30 o'clock, amid the pretty decorations of Christmas, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the contracting parties. Professor Seymour presided at the organ, playing as a prelude a gavotte composed for the occasion. The wedding couple entered the church to the strains of the Mendelssohn march, and departed to the march from "Lohengrin." Mr. Gregg performed the beautiful marriage ceremony in an impressive manner, and in his prayer spoke of the happy circumstances of Christmas times surrounding the union.

The groom is well known in the city and is a trusted employe of Mr. John Lennox. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. M. B. Moore, of this city, and is a well known young lady. They will for the present make their residence at 128 North Tejon street.

Murderous Assault.

The police were called to the Rio Grande section house on the 23d inst., on account of a drunken row among the men. When they arrived they found one C. G. Hathaway terribly beaten up and two others, Paul Bryson and James Donnelly, in a beastly state of intoxication. The men had been drinking together, and one of them who had a little money in his clothing and could not find it. The others decided that Hathaway had taken it and proceeded to beat him unmercifully with a [illegible]. He was in a fearful condition when found. Bryson and Donnelly were brought to the city jail. When the money was found on them. Wednesday afternoon the police magistrate fined the men for disturbing the peace, the sum amounting to $2, each. Marshal Dana immediately arrested them upon the charge of assault to commit murder.

A meeting of the Matt France Hose company was held Wednesday, and a pleasant event was the presentation to Mr. William Bradley, one of the members. Mr. Bradley was married recently, and to honor the occasion the members presented him a silver tea set. Mr. T. F. Clifford made the presentation with a few pleasant and appropriate remarks.

A month ago Mr. E. Wardell, of the Rio Grande express office, received notice that his mother had died very suddenly at the old home in New Canaan, Conn. Wednesday he received notice of the death of his father. Both were quite aged and the father's death was not unexpected. Mr. Wardell has the sympathy of many friends.

The Lakeside Land and Water company, the company which will operate at Prospect lake, filed their certificate of incorporation recently. The incorporators are J. C. Plumb, F. W. Howbert, S. N. Francis, W. R. Barnes and C. G. O'Brien, and the capital stock is $50,000.

Chief Justice Helm, of the supreme court, and Judge Campbell, of the district court, are taking a holiday jaunt into Texas and New Mexico. They left on Saturday last. Mrs. Helm is visiting in this city during the absence of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bumstead, of Lincoln, Neb., the parents of Mr. E. S. Bumstead, have arrived in the city and will remain for permanent residence.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-LAGERQUIST—December 22, 1890, at the Lutheran parsonage in Colorado Springs, by Rev. Dr. Howbert, Gust Johnson to Elizabeth Lagerquist, both of Colorado City.

GAIR-GAIR—At Colorado Springs, December 22, 1890, by Justice L. B. Farrar, W. M. Gair and Mrs. Jessie Gair, both of Elbert county, Colorado.

STUM-FISHER—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. A. Z. Vest, 415 Cache la Poudre street, Tuesday evening, December 23, 1890, Mr. Frank L. Stumm and Miss Ada Fisher, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. z-18-tf

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS.

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article:

JUNE —.—To Mr. W. M. Wiscom: *Dear Sir*—I have tried your famous "Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, [illegible]EA.
-23-eod-1y

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STOBER.

[illegible]

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties and nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and spleen are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia with all of their accompanying horrors.

[illegible]

TONIC

Exerts a special influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, promotes the secretions, and cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system and makes life worth living. For sale by leading druggists, Colorado Springs. -23-eod-1y

WE ARE GIVING
$5.00 with Every Tenth Men's Suit
SOLD FOR CASH.

WE ARE GIVING
$2.50 with Every Tenth Youth's Suit
SOLD FOR CASH.

WE ARE GIVING
$1.50 with Every Tenth Knee Pants Suit
SOLD FOR CASH.

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,
Nos. 28 and 8 Bank Block.

GRAND BARGAIN SALE:
[illegible]
AT HALF PRICE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 15th, I will offer a big lot of goods at just half price.

[illegible] Ladies' [illegible], at HALF PRICE.
25 Ladies' [illegible] Wraps, at HALF PRICE.
[illegible] Ladies' [illegible] Suits, at HALF PRICE.

This is a good chance to buy a good, useful Christmas Present at 50c on the Dollar.

[illegible] - 24 [illegible]

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles A. Lansing, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the January term, 1891, of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Sarah M. Lansing, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., December 23d, 1890.

SARAH M. LANSING,
Executrix of the Estate of Charles A. Lansing, deceased. wm-27-4

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Venango Silver Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Colorado, will be held at 2.30 o'clock p. m., on the 22d day of December, A. D., 1890, at the office of said Company, at No. 108 South Tejon Street, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, and for the further purpose of considering a proposition of J. B. Phillips, to said Company to purchase said Company's entire mining property and premises, in the county of Gunnison and state of Colorado, and also to lease said premises, and to have a deed to said Phillips, for said premises placed in escrow, to run for the period of two years from the first day of October, 1890, and the stockholders are further notified that they may be represented at said meeting in person or by proxy, and that this meeting is called by a majority of the board of directors of said Company.

Colorado Springs, November 15, 1890.

GEO. DE LA VERGNE, } Directors.
J. F. SELDOMRIDGE. }
wl-22-5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 13th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 26th, 1891, viz: David S. Dart, Pre. D. S. No. 16,030 for the se qr nw qr, e hf sw qr, sec 24, and ne qr nw qr, sec 25, twp 15s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis Rawley, Edward Wescott, Charles Ballard, William Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-20-8 Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of John W. Hatcher, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Clarabel A. Rowe, executrix of the estate of Frederick G. Rowe, deceased (who was in his lifetime administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of said John W. Hatcher, deceased), will appear before the judge of said court, present my final report and settlement of the unsettled estate of said John W. Hatcher, deceased, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix, from all further duties and liabilities relating to the said estate of John W. Hatcher, deceased. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 24, A. D., 1890.

CLARABEL A. ROWE,
Executrix of the estate of Frederick G. Rowe, deceased, who was in his lifetime administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of John W. Hatcher, deceased. wl-29-4

BLACK MAGIC IS QUITE DISTINCT from science. To find hidden treasure, or locate mines, the only scientific device known is the GOLD MAGNET.
Combines electricity, Magnetism and chemical affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron.
Address: A. W. O'NEILL & CO.,
Lock Box 80, Truckee, Nevada County, Ca.
-16-6m

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STOBER, Druggist,
Sole Agent, No. 6 S. Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
h-24-eod-1y

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, William A. J. Roberts, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the thirtieth day of January, A. D., 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the first day of February, A. D. 1889, in book 110, at page 36, convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lot numbered eight (8) in block numbered two (2) in the town of Monument, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, together with all buildings and fixtures erected thereon, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to John Pring, of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, of two certain promissory notes of the said William A. J. Roberts, of even date therewith, for the aggregate sum of three hundred and seventy-five (375) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, from January 30, 1889, until paid; and

Whereas, said deed of trust, provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said notes, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and

Whereas, the time for the payment of a portion of the principal and interest on said notes has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory notes, and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure for any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, being the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, January 26, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, county clerk, El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, December 24, 1890. wm27-5